

Christmakers' Choice
The Line on the Oscar
Tom Hanks can earn more
than \$10 million over just
one movie. George Clooney
is also a big favorite, but
hasn't yet won an Academy
Award. And the most
surprising name is John Travolta.
He's been nominated for
the first time in his career
in "Pulp Fiction." He's
been nominated for the
first time in his career
in "Pulp Fiction." He's
been nominated for the
first time in his career
in "Pulp Fiction."

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune



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U.S. Scales Back Plan For Bosnia After Talks With Russian Envoy

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, agreed Thursday to try to extend the fraying cease-fire in Bosnia as American officials disclosed details of a revised peace plan that would no longer require Serbia to formally recognize Bosnia.

Under Washington's new plan, Serbia is being asked to approve constitutional

Bosnian troops are gaining some strategic ground, UN monitors say. Page 5.

principles that would keep Bosnia's territory intact, and in return Serbia would win a partial lifting of economic sanctions.

Administration officials said the new plan was designed to push President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia closer toward recognizing Bosnia and to isolate Bosnia's

Serbs further. One official acknowledged that the plan aimed to accommodate Mr. Milosevic, whom the administration views as a wily and important power broker who can apply substantial pressure on Bosnia's Serbs.

The new proposal abandons the stricter conditions in the administration's previous plan, which demanded that Mr. Milosevic recognize Bosnia and Croatia in exchange for having the sanctions lifted. Mr. Milosevic rejected that proposal.

"We're trying to find a way of nudging the parties toward a possible solution," Mr. Kozyrev said Thursday.

Administration officials said they planned to offer the new proposals over the next week at a meeting with Russian, British, French and German diplomats.

The United States is floating its plan at a time when fighting has surged in Bosnia in spite of a four-month cease-fire that expires April 30. The foreign ministers of the United States, Russia and France all called

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Algeria's Journalists Pay A High Price for Defiance

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — On the last day of this Mediterranean winter, Rachida Hammadi, a television journalist, and her sister Meriam became victims of the horror that threatens to silence Algeria's artists, intellectuals and journalists.

Gunned in a red sedan approached the Hammadi sisters Monday as they waited for their ride to work at Algeria's state television company. Meriam threw herself at Rachida, 32, to shield her from bullets fired from the car. Despite her 36-year-old sister's selfless gesture, Rachida received one bullet in the forehead and died in a coma, struggling to live. Her sister died on the spot.

"But why her, and why now?" asked Omar Belhouchet, editor of the independent newspaper *Al-Watan*. "Somehow, she symbolizes the Algeria that refuses to abide."

Many of this country's journalists

have been pressured to abdicate in the three years of violence that have convulsed Algeria since the army-backed secular government canceled elections that Islamic militants were poised to win. Denied the power they thought they would take through the ballot box, the Islamic forces launched a vicious underground war to drive the government from power and set up a rule of Koran-based law.

About 30,000 Algerians have been killed by the Islamic underground or government security forces. Intellectuals and journalists, who symbolize the European-oriented education the Islamic extremists vow to displace, increasingly are becoming prime terrorist targets. Actors have taken to avoiding the stage out of fear. Journalists have locked up their tape recorders and gone into hiding. Writers who used to seek notoriety beg for anonymity.

"There are 36 journalists dead, and I

See ALGERIA, Page 10



The Associated Press

Police covering a sect member's car in Hikone, Japan, after they found chemicals in it Thursday. The driver was arrested.

Raids Find Tons More of Chemicals at Compound of Japanese Cult

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The police search of a religious sect's compound Thursday found several more tons of chemicals that can be used to make nerve gas, and the immediacy of the stockpile added to public concern about the dangers of another attack like the one Monday on the Tokyo subway system.

The police search, which began Wednesday and will continue at least into Friday,

took a surprising turn when the authorities found about 500 metal drums of a key nerve gas ingredient stored in a warehouse. The warehouse, in the prefectoral capital of Koto, not far from the village where the sect's training center is located, reportedly was used by the religious group.

The drums contained phosphorus trichloride, a chemical necessary to manufacture sarin, the nerve gas used in the subway attack. The Asahi Shimbun reported that members of the sect, in expectation of a police raid, had moved the chemical off their premises to the warehouse.

The police search, which began Wednesday and will continue at least into Friday,

found about 500 metal drums of a key nerve gas ingredient stored in a warehouse. The warehouse, in the prefectoral capital of Koto, not far from the village where the sect's training center is located, reportedly was used by the religious group.

Japan remains absorbed by the saga of the Aum Shinrikyo sect and the possibility that it may have played a role in the nerve gas attack on five Tokyo subway trains during the Monday morning rush hour. Ten people died and about 5,500 were injured in the attack.

The sect leader, Shoko Asahara, has added to the public alarm by making apocalyptic pronouncements from hiding about the need to face death without regret. The statements are broadcast on Russian radio, on air time purchased by Aum Shinrikyo, and beamed toward Japan from transmitters in Vladivostok and the Russian island of Sakhalin.

"Let's face death without regret," Mr. Asahara declared in Wednesday's broadcast, in a typical statement. His broadcast on Thursday morning condemned the police raid and noted that the authorities had not found sarin in the sect's buildings.

The reason that they did not find such things is that we did not have them," Mr. Asahara said.

It is not clear how Mr. Asahara's statements are transmitted to Vladivostok for broadcast. An official of Radio Press, an organization that monitors foreign radio broadcasts, suggested that Mr. Asahara's statements may have been taped and transmitted over telephone lines for broadcast.

The police on Wednesday discovered more than 50 sect members in the group's

See JAPAN, Page 10

Ankara Vows To Keep Force Inside Iraq Indefinitely

West Condemns Assault By Turkish Army to Rid Border of Rebel Kurds

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The 35,000 Turkish troops who now occupy the border area of northern Iraq will not be withdrawn until a buffer zone, or other mechanism, is set up to ensure that Kurdish guerrillas do not move back into the region when the army withdraws, senior Turkish officials said Thursday.

The decision by the Turkish government to ensure continued Turkish control over the border region is likely to cause consternation among European allies in the Western alliance.

The foreign ministers of France and Germany, Alain Juppé and Klaus Kinkel, who were in Ankara on Thursday for meetings with the Turkish prime minister, Tansu Ciller, criticized the operation and asked the prime minister to pull the troops out as soon as possible.

Western diplomats said a continued Turkish presence in northern Iraq could jeopardize Ankara's ambitions to build closer ties and establish a customs union with the European Union.

Europe, with a large and vocal Kurdish immigrant community, carefully follows Turkey's treatment of its some 11 million Kurds. The European Union, despite questioning Turkey's human rights record, signed a customs union agreement with Ankara this month. The agreement must still be approved by the European Parliament.

"The Turkish armed forces must withdraw from northern Iraq," Mr. Kinkel said. "If it stays in the region for a long time the approval of the European Parliament for the customs union will become more difficult."

The decision by Turkey to keep its troops for a prolonged period in Northern Iraq, and possibly set up a buffer zone, defies earlier promises the government made to wipe out the guerrilla camps and make a speedy withdrawal.

While Turkish officials said they hoped to bring their troops back eventually, they also said they would not make the mistake they made in 1992, when 20,000 Turkish troops swept the border area and withdrew. Once the troops pulled back into Turkey, Kurdish rebels moved back into the area and soon began mounting new cross-border raids.

"We have to have a guarantee and a new form of collaboration there before we go back," said Emre Gonencay, the prime minister's chief adviser. "We realize now that just going in and pulling out is not sufficient. Those who criticize us for going in and staying there should find a solution with us."

Turkish officials contend that northern Iraq, which is controlled by the two main Iraqi Kurdish rebel groups and monitored by allied forces, has descended into a state of anarchy.

See TURKEY, Page 10

Acupuncturist's Elevation to Sect Leader

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The article appeared, appropriately enough, in a magazine called "Twilight Zone."

"My anti-gravity experiments have kept me aloft for no more than three seconds so far," the author reported earnestly. "But the period is increasing steadily. Within a year my body should be able to fly at will."

When he wrote that article in 1983, Shoko Asahara had given up on failed careers as an acupuncturist and a vendor of health tonics, and was branching out into a new line of work: as the self-styled "Venerated Master" of a series of secretive religious cults.

With his bushy black beard, his priestly robes of purple and shocking pink draped over a portly frame, and his long diatribes attacking the United States, the Japanese military, and a roster of other perceived enemies, Mr. Asahara, 40, comes across as a movie version of a cult guru.

His experiments with self-levitation, his claims that the CIA attacked him with poison gas, his repeated predictions that the world is about to end, his legions of followers parading in elephant masks — all that might be laughable if his cult had not turned toward violence and, possibly, urban terrorism.

Leaders of the sect are in hiding, including Mr. Asahara himself. But the evidence

Monday on the Tokyo subway system, in which the deadly nerve gas sarin was released during the morning rush hour.

No charges have been made in the subway case. Aum Shinrikyo has firmly denied involvement. But police raids this week have reportedly turned up huge supplies of chemicals at the cult's facilities.

Amid intense public pressure for a solution of the frightening crime, the police are now said to be working methodically through material seized in the raids for evidence to determine whether they can bring murder charges against Mr. Asahara and other leaders of the sect.

Leaders of the sect are in hiding, including Mr. Asahara himself. But the evidence

See CULT, Page 10

Melting Antarctic? Big Crack Is No Joke

Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Scientists in Argentina say that Antarctica's ancient ice shelf has begun to break up in warming seas that are slowly beginning to destroy a barrier that keeps the continental ice cap from melting.

One of the scientists, Rodolfo del Valle, said he discovered a crack 40 miles (65 kilometers) long in the northernmost part of the Larsen Ice Shelf that runs 600 miles up the Antarctic Peninsula.

Mr. del Valle, who heads the earth-

sciences department at the National Antarctic Direction in Argentina, said the cracking of the shelf was an even more worrying sign of warming in the peninsula than the giant iceberg that British scientists said broke off the shelf in January.

The scientist was at an Antarctic camp on James Ross Island in January when he was radixed by colleagues at an Argentine base on the Larsen Ice Shelf who said their were being shaken by constant ice quakes.

"On the 23rd of January, they called me over the radio and said: 'Rodolfo, something's happening, the ice shelf is breaking.' An enormous crack had opened from the edge of the shelf on the Weddell Sea up to the mountains," Mr. del Valle said.

Flying 6,000 feet (1,800 meters) overhead in a light plane, Mr. del Valle saw that the ice shelf, up to 1,000 feet thick in parts, was beginning to break up and expose patches of sea probably for the first time in 20,000 years.

"It was spectacular, because what once was a platform of ice 40 miles wide had been broken up into pieces that looked like bits of polystyrene foam."

Some researchers have warned that the warming climate could lead to the breakup of the Antarctic's northern ice shelf, beginning in about 10 years. But the new report suggests that has already started.

The shelves help insulate the continental ice cap from warmer weather. While few scientists believe the entire ice cap could melt, even a partial melting would result in catastrophic flooding around the world.

AGENDA



Informer's Tally On Malcolm X Kill

ST. PAUL, Minnesota (Reuters) — An informer said Thursday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation promised him \$45,000 for taping conversations that led to a murder-for-hire indictment against the daughter of Malcolm X, Quibilah Shabazz.

At a court hearing, the informer, Michael Fitzpatrick, said he was paid \$34,000 and expects to receive the balance plus expenses as "compensation" for having to enter the witness protection program after Miss Shabazz was indicted in January.

Miss Shabazz, 34, is charged with trying to hire Mr. Fitzpatrick to kill the Nation of Islam's leader, Louis Farrakhan, who her family says was behind the assassination of Malcolm X in 1965. Her lawyers are trying to quash the indictment.

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International Education in Belgium and Northern Europe

RESPITE — Eric Cantona, the French striker who plays for Manchester United, at the court outside London where he was sentenced Thursday to two weeks in jail for assaulting a spectator. He was freed on bail. Page 21.

Corruption in France/A Frustrated Public Strikes Back

The Old Elite Cry Foul Over Young Judges' Pursuit

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

PARIS — For decades in France, it has been an open secret that the nation's business and political elite had intimate and mutually beneficial ties — far more blatant ones than in other countries.

French industrial giants channeled campaign contributions through offshore bank accounts, and in return their exports were promoted by government officials.

Within France they were given captive markets, and bribes were considered a necessary cost of doing business. In addition, politicians and chief executives alike were kept mostly beyond the reach of the criminal courts.

But that cozy relationship has been shaken by a series of corruption cases brought against some of the barons of industry. Corporate chiefs have been hauled into court and interrogated, on charges that include defrauding shareholders, illegal political financing, fraudulent invoicing and using company funds to remodel home bathrooms.

What is happening, political analysts say, is a kind of 20th century version of the French Revolution — a generational struggle between young, idealistic, rambunctious judges on the lower end of the pay scale and the 60-something members of the establishment who wonder why their power, perks and big salaries are suddenly being questioned.

And all this comes as government-controlled companies are privatized and thrown into a competitive global economy.

Not surprisingly, members of the old guard are indignant, complaining that the scandals will hurt their export markets — and, broadly, that Anglo-Saxon values are being imposed on Gallic corporate governance. Politicians are also presumably indignant, but are mute about the scandals with a presidential election looming in late April.

WHILE some historians and legal experts say the investigators may be going too far, they quickly add that the corporate and political establishment has long exercised political clout with a fierce impunity, and this is the backlash.

"We are going through in France what Italy went through five years ago — the courts beginning to take on the corrupt aspects of the large industrial groups," said Thierry Jean-Pierre, a former judge who now is a member of the European Parliament.

The latest and most prominent case involves Alcatel Alsthom, the world's largest maker of telecommunications equipment and France's second-largest privately owned company.

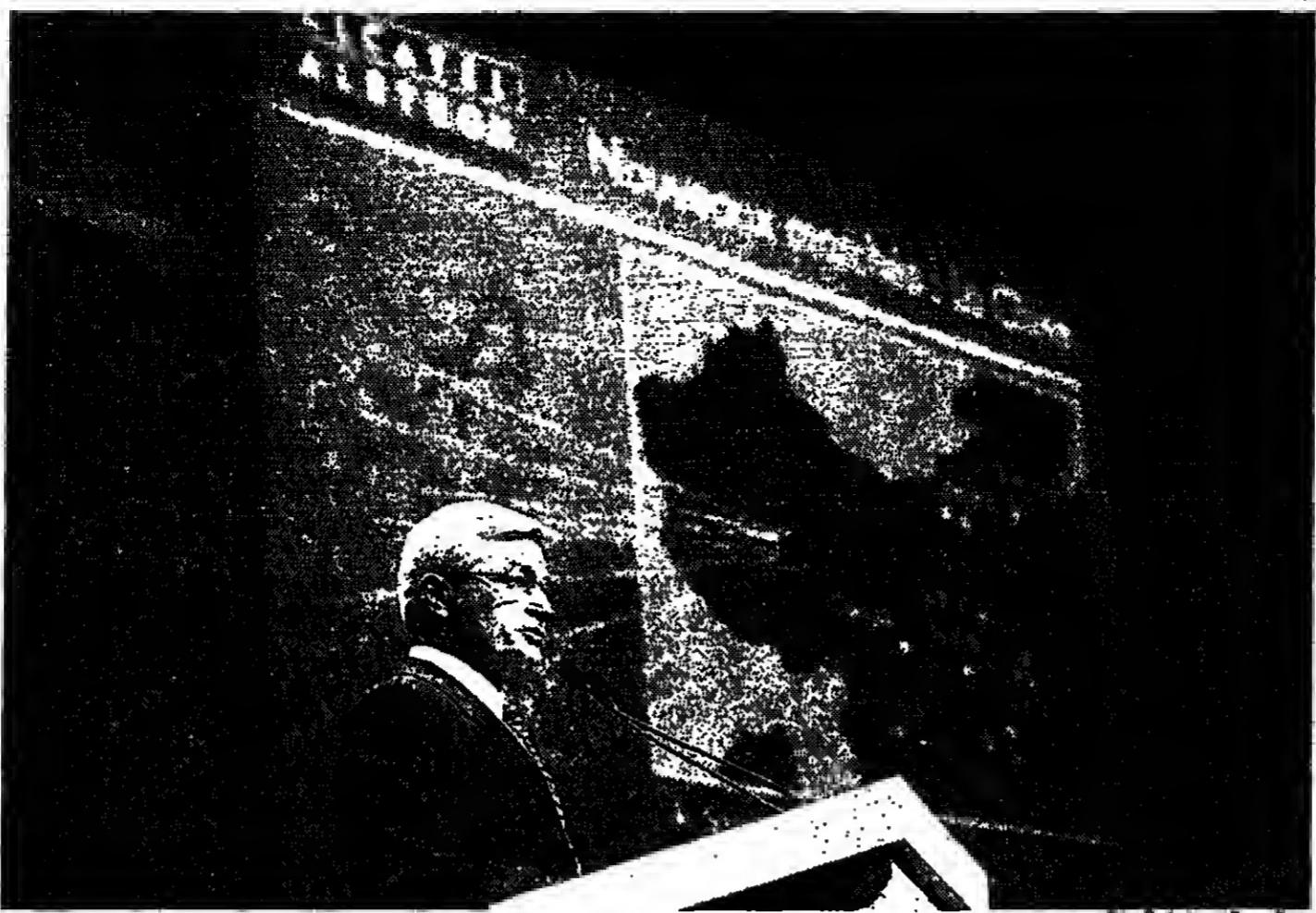
On March 10, its chairman, Pierre Suard, was fired from the executive suite by a French judge investigating him for using corporate funds to remodel his homes and for his alleged involvement in a scheme to overcharge France Telecom, Alcatel's largest corporate customer, by more than \$100 million.

On March 15, on national television, Mr. Suard denied all the charges, saying he was the subject of persecution by disgruntled former employees and a misguided judiciary.

The next day, an association of judges expressed outrage, saying its members were "dumbstruck" by Mr. Suard's "surreal appearance."

On Friday, a second judge said he had uncovered an Alcatel account in Brussels that had allegedly channeled up to \$20 million to accounts operated by French political parties.

Analysts say the Alcatel case has captured



Mr. Suard, in easier times, addressing a meeting of Alcatel Alsthom shareholders at the Palais des Congrès in Paris.

the public imagination because it embodies so much of the pent-up frustration with the power elite.

"It is a French tradition that a lot of high managers come from the top ranks of the civil servants," said Hervé Joly, a political analyst in Lyon. "Alcatel is one of the best examples of this system."

FOR the company and Mr. Suard, the trouble began in 1993, when two employees of Alcatel CIT, a subsidiary, were arrested for setting up a false-invoicing system in which they contracted work to companies they controlled and bid Alcatel pay exorbitant fees.

To defend themselves, Mr. Suard claims, the two men began fingered top company executives.

On July 4, the police went to Mr. Suard's home and questioned him about renovations done on the apartment he owned in a Paris suburb and on a three-apartment building he had built for himself, his son and his daughter.

That same evening, he came face to face with his future nemesis, Judge Jean-Marie d'Huy, who informed him that he had been placed under formal investigation for misuse of corporate funds.

By year's end the judge had jailed Pierre Guichet, the head of Alcatel CIT, for 12 days on charges that he was part of the scheme to overcharge France Telecom.

Mr. Suard has yet to spend any time in jail; he has not been brought before a grand jury or indicted. Under French law, judges have wide latitude to place anyone they consider involved in a crime under investigation and to detain them, almost indefinitely.

For his part, Mr. Suard, an intense man with neatly combed silver hair, a square face and gentle eyes, protests his innocence.

Over a recent lunch, he said he had personally paid for the renovations to his home and had shown the checks to the judge. And he saw no problem with the company paying for a security system, especially after the government had recommended that companies protect top executives after the murder of the chairman of Renault in 1986.

"I never imagined I could have been a victim of this type of injustice," he said. He said he paid the \$60,000 bill to install the telephone system in his new apartment building. "No one in France could believe that I, head of Alcatel, actually paid for my own telephone installation," he said.

Most of all, he said, he felt helpless against repeated leeks from the courts. "All damages to my honor and to Alcatel have been made by one man, one judge, under the control of nobody," he said. "And I have not been permitted to defend myself."

Judge d'Huy declined requests for interviews.

SOME French judges pursuing the corruption cases have become almost folk heroes, although to a lesser extent than in Italy. Mr. Jean-Pierre, for example, who brought some early cases, was elected to the European Parliament on an anti-corruption platform.

In the past, judges have often been kept in check by politicians who remove them if they step out of line. But Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a presidential candidate, has given Alcatel's judges more freedom and interfered less, political analysts say.

That liberalism has come back to sting Mr. Balladur, who has seen his once big lead in the polls erode, in part because of his close ties to Mr. Suard and others caught up in the corporate scandals.

When Mr. Balladur was finance minister, from 1986 to 1988, he named Mr. Suard to head Compagnie Générale d'Électricité, which became Alcatel after its privatization a year later.

BEFORE joining the cabinet, Mr. Balladur had been head of GSI, a software subsidiary of the company, and rejoined the concern as a part-time adviser after leaving the Finance Ministry in 1988.

Over the next five years he made almost \$2 million in capital gains and fees from GSI. He has not been accused of any illegal activities, and he had repeatedly refused to discuss his compensation until last week.

Mr. Suard insisted he would not resign. Yet he is likely to face some pressure from Alcatel shareholders, for reasons quite separate from Judge d'Huy's investigations.

Last year, because of troubles in Germany, Turkey and Brazil, the company's profits plunged 40 percent, sending its stock price reeling. The company's biggest shareholder, ITT Corp., which holds 7 percent of Alcatel's shares, appears to be upset.

Though it has made no official statement, press reports in Paris last week were filled with thinly veiled warnings from ITT that Alcatel could ill afford a management crisis. Until Mr. Suard's judicial fate is clear, the reports said, he might want to step aside.

Conservative Dons

A Mantle of Change Chirac Becomes Phenomenon Of French Presidential Race

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

proudly separate countries rather than as part of a federal United States of Europe.

Part of the Paris mayor's appeal has been that, unlike the stiff Mr. Balladur, Mr. Chirac seems to enjoy rubbing elbows with voters and to be at ease with himself. On his campaign tour, for example, his sticked-back hair looked in need of a trim.

But Mr. Chirac's personal image is carefully thought out, as is the impassioned delivery of his standard campaign speech. His bouncy speech here was often drowned out by cheers.

"I refuse the idea that one France, more and more people all the time, is doomed to be left behind while the other is more and more heavily taxed to come to its aid with welfare-minded policies," he told the crowd. "We have to break this vicious circle."

More and more people are apparently convinced that he has the right answers. Two public opinion polls published on Tuesday showed Mr. Chirac pulling farther ahead of both his Socialist opponent, Lionel Jospin, and Mr. Balladur.

With at least four other candidates expected to be in the race, Mr. Chirac could win about 29 percent of the vote in the election's first round on April 23, the two surveys indicated, with as much as 22 percent for Jospin and 17 percent for the prime minister.

A poll for the weekly magazine *L'Express* showed Mr. Chirac could handily defeat either candidate in the runoff between the two top vote-getters on May 7.

"Though he served as prime minister under Mr. Mitterrand from 1986 to 1988, Mr. Chirac seldom mentions him by name. He ran against Mr. Mitterrand in 1988 for the presidency, and lost."

When the conservatives won the parliamentary elections in March 1993, Mr. Chirac chose to stay in city hall and let Mr. Balladur find out the hard way what it was like to be prime minister and run for president at the same time.

If he has been vindicated by that choice, Mr. Chirac also has some things to live down.

One of them is what critics characterized as a chauvinist appeal to the nation made at the end of 1978, when he called for a disavowal of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's pro-European policies and spoke darkly of the menace of "the foreigners' party."

Mr. Chirac founded his and Mr. Balladur's party, Rally for the Republic, in 1976 to perpetuate the legacy of President Charles de Gaulle, the founder of the Fifth Republic. He often shares the general's stubborn vision of France in a Europe of come president.

German prowess remains very much on Mr. Chirac's mind. Speaking of the possibility of establishing a common European currency by the end of the decade, Mr. Chirac said he might call for a referendum to be sure France wanted to merge the franc with the German mark and other European bills.

"The core of the problem, as General de Gaulle often said, is not whether we surrender this or that bit of sovereignty, but whether we do so on the same terms as Germany does," he said.

Belgian Resignation Hurts Claes's Case

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

dened a party official to burn money stashed in a safe-deposit box in 1991.

Mr. Vandenbroucke, who was party president at the time, resigned, claiming he was naive but had violated no laws. Mr. Claes was economics minister and one of the party's most senior leaders at the time.

It was the latest revelation in a scandal centering on alleged "gifts" to the Socialists from major defense contractors. The affair has tarnished the image of much of the country's political class and raised prospects of a drubbing for the four-party coalition government in national elections on May 21.

Mr. Claes avoided reporters at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization here, but a spokesman said he continued to enjoy the support of all alliance members.

A spokesman for the American delegation said Mr. Claes retained the "full and complete confidence" of Washington.

But sources at NATO conceded that the attention generated by the scandal was unwelcome.

Mr. Vandenbroucke's disclosure also thrust new attention on Karel van Miert, a European commissioner who preceded him as party president. The

magazine *Knack*, which broke the story, said the slush fund came to light only in 1991 when Mr. van Miert's companion, Carla Galle, quit as party secretary and handed over the key to her safe-deposit box to her replacement.

"It is about time that Willy Claes and Karel van Miert showed their faces," said an editorial in the newspaper *Het Volk*. A commission spokesman declined to comment on Thursday.

Mr. Claes came under pressure last month when he reversed previous denials and acknowledged having been aware that an Italian company, Agusta, offered money to the party after it won an 8 billion Belgian franc (\$275 million) helicopter order in 1988.

But government officials said General Olusegun Obasanjo was restricted to his hometown in southwestern Nigeria.

General Obasanjo, arrested on March 13, led the nation's only transition to civilian rule during his tenure as military head of state from 1976 to 1979.

This week, Mr. Carter, on a mission related to a disease control program, met with General Obasanjo and urged him to release General Obasanjo, a former deputy, and the publishing magnate Moshood K. O.

Abiola, Mr. Abiola was arrested last month in the case.

Mr. Claes and Mr. Vandenbroucke, who also admitted knowledge of the offer, both said they rejected the money.

Nigeria Relaxes Curb on General After Carter Plea

Washington Post Service

LAGOS — A former Nigerian head of state accused of taking part in a coup attempt was released from detention Thursday after the country's military rulers bowed to pleas made earlier this week by former President Jimmy Carter.

But government officials said General Olusegun Obasanjo was restricted to his hometown in southwestern Nigeria.

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Cease-Fire Gives Belfast Tours a Lift

BELFAST (Reuters) — Tours of Belfast, a city that until six months ago was under siege, began on Thursday after cease-fires by the IRA and its loyalist foes have opened up the city's Protestant and Catholic communities. The Northern Ireland Tourist Board said that tourism inquiries had reversed a 7 percent drop last year and that hotel reservations were up 155 percent.

Officially billed as "Belfast, a Living History," the two-hour trip takes in conventional attractions such as City Hall, the seat of power for the 60 percent Protestant majority for decades and the handsome 1849 Queen's University. But it will also include a visit to the Falls Road in West Belfast's Catholic heartland, an area synonymous with Irish nationalism and the IRA, which fought British rule for 25 years until the cease-fire.

The tour also includes Milltown Cemetery, where many Irish republicans are buried, including Bobby Sands, the first of 10 republicans to starve themselves to death in a vain 1981 attempt to win political prisoner status.

Farmers protesting a new socialist tax law blocked Greece's main north-south highway between Athens and Salónica with tractors and other equipment for a fourth day Thursday. About 1,000 trucks stuck for several days, were allowed through to Athens by farmers on Wednesday after exchanges that threatened to turn violent.

Ground workers at Rome's main airport planned a six-hour strike Friday that should disrupt hundreds of flights and force the cancellation of others. The leaders of four unions said Thursday that they were protesting possible job cuts under a plan to privatize some operations at Leonardo da Vinci airport. The strike was planned from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

(AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Argentinean Author Is As

Belgian Airline Bars Bangladeshi Writer

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The Belgian airline Sabena barred the Bangladeshi feminist writer Taslima Nasrin from taking a flight to Brussels, to the embarrassment of the Belgian government, which apologized on Thursday.

Miss Nasrin, who is under death threat by Islamic fundamentalists for her allegedly anti-Islamic views, had been invited to a conference here this week and was to receive an honorary doctorate from the University of Ghent.

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Argentina (any phone)	0800-797-771111	Djibouti +	300-1077	Portugal +	115	Poland *	00-800-14-0

THE AMERICAS

Guatemala Army Officer Tied to Killings Was CIA Agent

By Tim Weiner,
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Guatemalan military officer who ordered the killing of an American citizen and a guerrilla leader married to an American lawyer was a paid agent of the CIA, according to a member of the House Intelligence Committee.

The intelligence agency knew about the killings ordered by the Guatemalan colonel on its payroll, but concealed its knowledge for years, the committee member, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, wrote in a letter to President Bill Clinton.

Moreover, the State Department and the National Security Council learned the facts months ago but did not tell the guerrilla's widow, Jennifer Harbury, who has been petitioning the White House to disclose her husband's fate, the letter said.

A member of the Senate intelligence

committee, which has been briefed on the two killings, confirmed the gist of Mr. Torricelli's statement.

The direct involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the murder of these individuals leads me to the extraordinary conclusion that the agency is simply out of control and that it contains what can only be called a "criminal element," Mr. Torricelli said in his letter to the president.

The acting CIA director, Admiral William Studeman, said in a statement Thursday that the suggestion that the agency had information about the deaths "at the time they occurred" and deliberately concealed such information — is a completely false and utterly irresponsible charge."

He said "credible information" about the killings "was acquired by the U.S. intelligence community well after they occurred." Reuters quoted him as saying, "The agency shared all of this information with the appropriate U.S. government authorities."

In an interview, Representative Tor-

ricelli said, "There were no U.S. security concerns in Guatemala that justified a CIA presence there, much less the murder of citizens, including our own."

The congressman said Miss Harbury, a graduate of Harvard Law School, wept when he told her that her husband, a leftist guerrilla named Efrain Tamaca Velasquez, had been killed while a prisoner of the Guatemalan military in 1992.

Since last fall she has undertaken hunger strikes in Lafayette Park, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, and in front of the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala to try to learn the truth about his disappearance.

"They say, 'The truth shall make you free,'" Miss Harbury said, citing the inscription from the Gospel of John engraved on the wall of the CIA's lobby.

"And now I feel free. At least I know my husband is free of torture, and I am free of the nightmare that he's suffering somewhere."

She added: "I was told nothing except lies for two and a half years. There is no way out of this for the Guatemalan Army and the State Department and the CIA. They've been caught, for once and for all."

Mr. Torricelli identified the man behind the killings of Mr. Velasquez and Michael Devine, an American who ran a hotel in the Guatemalan rain forest and was killed in 1990, as Colonel Julio Roberto Alpírez, a military intelligence officer.

The military in Guatemala has been fighting and killing civilians and leftist guerrillas for most of the last 30 years, what human rights groups describe as one of the most violent campaigns of political repression in the Western Hemisphere. At least 100,000 civilians have been killed by the security forces since the early 1980s.

In 1990, "at the time of the Michael Devine murder, Colonel Alpírez was a contract employee of the CIA," Mr. Torricelli said. The colonel still had a relationship with the CIA at the time

of Mr. Velasquez's killing in 1992, although it is unclear if he was still a paid agent at the time, Mr. Torricelli added.

"The CIA had direct information about the deaths of both individuals at the time of the murders and there has never been any question about what occurred," he said. "That information was contained in U.S. government cables and extensive internal memoranda. There was never any doubt about who was responsible."

The case of Mr. Devine's slaying, the congressman said, raises the question of whether the CIA has been withholding material evidence regarding the murder of an American citizen.

Mr. Devine, an innkeeper and tour guide who had lived in Guatemala for 20 years, was kidnapped, bound and nearly decapitated by Guatemalan soldiers. In 1991, the United States stopped military aid to Guatemala, ostensibly as a consequence of the Devine case.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dole's Shift on Affirmative Action

WASHINGTON — Although he now denounces preference programs based on race as "absolutely poisonous to race relations," Senator Bob Dole of Kansas once used his influence to help win a lucrative federal contract for a former staff member under such a program.

A 1988 congressional investigation of Mr. Dole's activities on behalf of his former employee determined that he had done nothing wrong, but Democratic supporters of U.S. affirmative action programs have seized on the issue, saying it suggested that the Senate majority leader, an aspiring Republican presidential candidate, tailored his view on racial and sex-based preference to the prevailing political winds.

"I don't quarrel that he helped the person who formerly worked for him," said Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan. "But it obviously flies in the face of the detrimental statements he's made about the whole concept of affirmative action."

According to a report compiled by the House Committee on Small Business, Mr. Dole telephoned the head of the Small Business Administration in 1983 seeking help for John Palmer, a former aide who is black and who had twice been turned down in his effort to win a contract under the agency's program for small and disadvantaged businesses.

The telephone call and subsequent meeting between agency officials and another member of Mr. Dole's staff eventually led to Mr. Palmer's company, EDP Enterprises Inc., winning a contract worth about \$26.3 million over a five-year period to provide food services at an army base in Missouri.

Mr. Dole's office released a written statement on Wednesday defending his criticism of the Small Business Administration minority set-aside program, which is generically known as the Section 8(a) program, after the section of law that created it.

"Senator Dole's view is that no federal program, especially Section 8(a), is written in stone or should be exempt from congressional scrutiny," the statement said. "It's time we re-examined federal affirmative action programs, and Senator Dole's record on civil rights gives him the credibility to raise legitimate questions about their continuing effectiveness and fairness."

Clinton Sets Early Campaign Start

WASHINGTON — Nobody's challenging him for the Democratic nomination, but President Bill Clinton isn't taking chances: The White House is planning early presidential caucuses to key caucuses and primary states to make sure Democrats there do not feel neglected.

First up is Iowa, a caucus state, where Mr. Clinton plans an April 25 meeting on rural affairs. He will visit New Hampshire, site of the first 1996 primary, on June 11 to speak at Dartmouth College's commencement ceremony. He also plans half a dozen trips to California in 1995.

Aides disclosed the date of the New Hampshire trip early to spare Mr. Clinton, and themselves, the agony of a guessing game over his first trip there, a mistake President George Bush made in 1992 by insisting he saw no need to rush to New Hampshire and then delaying so long that Patrick J. Buchanan pulled more than a third of the vote.

(LAT)

Wilson Weighs Run for President

LOS ANGELES — Governor Pete Wilson has formed an exploratory committee to raise funds and support for a campaign for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination. "We've brought fundamental change to California, now we have the duty to bring it to the nation," he said.

Mr. Wilson, 61, a former U.S. senator, said he "authorized the formation of an exploratory committee to seek and accept support for my candidacy," according to a text of his prepared remarks.

Mr. Wilson, who won an uphill re-election to a second term as governor four months ago, stressed the conservative themes that brought him victory in a speech to 800 supporters.

"It is wrong for government to look the other way and reward illegal immigrants for violating our borders and our laws. It is wrong to give special preference based on race or gender," he said, reciting tough stands to curb crime, welfare, illegal aliens and affirmative action programs.

"We said we would no longer put up with putting dangerous criminals back on the streets," he said, adding "We said what is right is to reward people who work hard and play by the rules."

(AP)

Protesters Disrupt House Session

WASHINGTON — Protesters shouting from the gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives were led away in handcuffs Thursday after disrupting lawmakers as they started legislative business. Others were arrested later for a demonstration inside the House speaker's office.

In the gallery demonstration, Capitol police apprehended three women who identified themselves as members of Justice for Janitors, a civil disobedience campaign by Washington city employees organized by the Service Employees International Union.

Nine other protesters from the same group barged into the business office of the speaker, Newt Gingrich, in a nearby building. They chanted and put stickers on furniture. They refused to leave and were arrested on charges of defacing public property, unlawful entry and demonstrating in the Capitol.

The women in the chamber were charged with disruption of Congress, unlawful demonstration and violation of gallery rules. They were chanting against a Washington property developer who has emerged as the focus of a union protest campaign.

(AP)

Quote / Unquote

Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, as the House of Representatives debated welfare reform: "I urge my colleagues, open your eyes. Read the proposal. Read the small print. Read the Republican contract. They are coming for the children. They are coming for the poor. They are coming for the sick, the elderly and the disabled."

(NYT)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CALL FOR TENDERS

DECREE NO. 428/3

OBJECT:
Sale of 51% (Fifty one percent) of stock - class "A" Shares of the Electric Distribution Company of Tucuman Inc. EDET S.A.

CONCESSION:
Rendering of Distribution Services, Commercialization and Generation of independent Electric Energy in the area of the Province of Tucuman, Republic of Argentina.

PURCHASE AND CONSULT OF TENDER CONDITIONS:
EDET S.A.: 781 Córdoba St., from 08:00 a.m. to 01:00 p.m. in the City of San Miguel de Tucuman - Republic of Argentina. Telephones and Fax: (031 22-764) and 22-7711.

VALUE OF TENDER CONDITIONS:
\$ 10,000. (Ten Thousand Pesos).
PRESENTATION, RECEIVING AND OPENING OF ENVELOPE NO. 1:
Salón blanco de Casa de Gobierno (White Room of Government House) - 25 de Mayo No. 90, first floor - San Miguel de Tucuman, Republic of Argentina, on April 26, 1995 at 05:00 p.m.

James L. (Bud) Walton Dies at 73, Was Co-Founder of Wal-Mart Stores

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — James L. (Bud) Walton, 73, who took a quiet but no less influential role than his brother Sam in the Wal-Mart discount store chain, died Tuesday after surgery for a stomach ailment.

Mr. Walton said he had noticed the bag by the limousine after he opened the gates to the estate to allow the car in. He said he had initially left his guest house to investigate a loud thumping noise coming from a narrow walkway behind his room.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Turkey Crosses a Line**Turks at a Crossroads**

Turkey's generals, like other commanders in recent memory fighting entrenched guerrillas, have convinced themselves that a quick, surgical strike will bring them a major victory. They have swept across the border into northern Iraq to clean out the bases from which armed and violent Kurdish secessionists have been raiding into Turkey. Whether it will succeed is open to question. They are operating in very rough country, which favors the guerrillas, and the military buildup that preceded the invasion apparently gave the Kurds plenty of warning.

Meanwhile, the political costs of the invasion are rising. The Turkish generals assure the world that they are only going after the guerrillas. But they are using jet aircraft to bomb their targets, and there are reports that government troops have again burned settlements on the Turkish side of the border to deny shelter to men on the run. That increases all the concerns about human rights in this increasingly savage war. Those concerns may well lead the European Parliament to vote down the customs union signed this month between Turkey and the European Union. It would be a severe blow to a Turkish government that is already weakened.

A triangular struggle for Turkey's future is now under way. The government, which stands for the secular, westward-

looking tradition, is desperately trying to stamp out a Kurdish separatist movement that repeatedly resorts to bloodshed and terrorism. That requires the government to rely heavily on the army, probably the strongest of the country's secular institutions, which now appears to have pretty much of a free rein. The third element in the triangle is a fundamentalist Islamic party that is growing and, according to polls, could defeat the government if an election were held today.

That is why the United States has cautiously tried to defend Turkey's invasion of Iraq as self-defense. France, in contrast, has denounced it as a violation of international law — a had omni did Mr. Pataki one better.

Could the governor, he asked, please cut Medicaid and welfare even further, thereby stopping hundreds of millions of dollars

more in state and federal money from flowing into the city?

When was the last time in American history that a mayor asked his governor for less money?

Mr. Giuliani tried to explain his behavior by pointing to the unusual circumstances of New York State social spending. Unlike almost every other state in the country, the costs of caring for the poor in New York are split three ways — half of the money comes from Washington, a quarter from the state and a quarter from the local governments.

If you look closely at the budget that Governor Pataki proposed and Mayor Giuliani endorsed, it is not difficult to think that this is precisely what they had in mind for New York City.

First of all, Mr. Pataki took the basic Aid to Families with Dependent Children grant and proposed cutting it by \$38 a month. This reasoning was that the city could not afford to do otherwise. But the logic of this is a little difficult to follow. The public assistance cuts, for example, save New York City on paper just under \$200 million a year. But the cost of housing a homeless family, which the city is required to do by state law, comes to \$32,000 a year.

"How can this be smart?" asks Liz Kriger. The answer is that it

is not — unless you believe that if you take a highly mobile group of poor people, cut their benefits and make it easier for their landlords to evict them, they will leave your city altogether.

All kinds of arguments can be made about the wisdom of this strategy. It is possible that once forced to leave New York City, poor people will discover they are far better off in Atlanta.

This is the package of cuts that Mr. Giuliani not only endorsed but urged Mr. Pataki to extend.

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His reasoning was that the city could not afford to do otherwise. But the logic of this is a little difficult to follow. The public assistance cuts, for example, save New York City on paper just under \$200 million a year. But the cost of housing a homeless family, which the city is required to do by state law, comes to \$32,000 a year.

"How can this be smart?" asks Liz Kriger. The answer is that it

is not — unless you believe that if you take a highly mobile group of poor people, cut their benefits and make it easier for their landlords to evict them, they will leave your city altogether.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Clinton Can't Seem to Tell Fig Leaves From Substance

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The accommodationists in charge of Clinton foreign policy put on a show of internal agonizing about whether to celebrate the golden anniversary of V-E Day in Moscow.

A visit by a U.S. president is eagerly sought by foreign leaders. President Richard Nixon bombed the Vietnamese city of Haiphong and mired its harbor confident that Leonid Brezhnev would not let that action interfere with an upcoming Moscow summit meeting. Contrary to the dire predictions of doves, Mr. Nixon's provocative escalation did not stop the Moscow meeting.

Boris Yeltsin has just worked that same maneuver on Bill Clinton. Two headlines on the same page of The

already given Mr. Yeltsin an additional six weeks to kill opponents. (To prevent the ironic juxtaposition of film clips at V-E Day ceremonies, Russian commanders may give the Chechen civilians a day off.)

Instead, Mr. Clinton's payoff for boosting Mr. Yeltsin's popularity should be an undoing of the Russian-Iranian nuclear deal. He must prevail on the Russian president to "do a Conoco" — to sacrifice undoubted economic benefits by pulling back from a deal that would help make the dangerous Iranians a superpower.

If Mr. Clinton comes home from Moscow with less than that, his trip will not only be interpreted as having given Mr. Yeltsin a dismaying free pass on Chechnya, but as a personal diplomatic disaster.

We can also expect some Dole-defection: well-photographed meetings with human rights leaders, long sessions with Russian reformers like Grigori Yavlinski and Boris Nemtsov, a cold shoulder to Vladimir Zhirinovsky and Communistagrarian apparatchiks. In his television address to the Russian people, Mr. Clinton must not fail to dissociate the United States from the use of force in Chechnya.

On another aspect of his observance of the golden anniversary of World War II's end, I cannot cavil at Mr. Clinton's decision to skip London. The British prime minister, John Major, put the "special relationship" into a deep freeze with his contemptuous treatment of U.S. views on Bosnia. As Mr. Clinton showed on St. Patrick's Day — courting Irish-American votes by turning the White House into an IRA fund-raising platform — it is now payback time.

Can you imagine Dwight Eisenhower bombing London on V-E Day? Or Ronald Reagan insulting Margaret Thatcher that way? Nope; John Major has only his arrogance to blame. Would that Mr. Clinton had similarly suggested to Mr. Yeltsin that actions have consequences.

Looking ahead to V-J Day on Aug. 15, the Clinton administration denies renaming it "Victory in the Pacific Day"; the reported renaming was probably a concoction of America's hypersensitive Tokyo embassy.

This recalls the story of the Japanese tourist who walked down Broadway to 34th Street and, standing in front of the world's largest store, politely inquired of a New Yorker: "Where's Macys?" To which the unforgetting native replied: "Pearl Harbor you found."

The New York Times

Yeltsin desperately needed a meeting. Clinton should have used that need to gain major concessions.

New York Times tell the story: "Russia Pounds Rebel Positions Outside Capital of Chechnya" and "Clinton Will Go to Moscow and Meet With Yeltsin in May."

Mr. Yeltsin desperately needs that meeting; why didn't Mr. Clinton use that need to gain major concessions?

Because he cannot tell a fig leaf from a real concession. In return for Mr. Clinton's propping up his increasingly autocratic Russian rule, Mr. Yeltsin promised not to embarrass the visiting American with a parade of the tanks that crushed resistance in Grozny.

As an added symbolic treat, Mr. Yeltsin will refrain from displaying nuclear missiles, lest they remind Americans of his deal with Iran to supply nuclear facilities that will enable the ayatollahs to build weapons to threaten U.S. cities.

America's naive president snatched the fig leaves and passed up the substance. It seems Mr. Clinton never learns; his last such blunder was to travel to Damascus to honor the leader of a nation high on America's terrorist list. In return, Hafez Assad publicly stuck his thumb in Mr. Clinton's eye.

As critics like Senator Bob Dole deride his "Yeltsin First" policy, Mr. Clinton will seek in Moscow what he failed to obtain in advance. Not a cessation of the brutal suppression of the Chechens' reach for autonomy. Mr. Clinton's preemptive cave-in has

**Bombing Is No Answer**

Regarding "How America Might Have Helped Avert the Slaughter" (Opinion, March 13) by Stephen S. Rosenthal:

Warren Zimmerman's suggestion that the use of force against Yugoslavia in 1991 would have ended the Yugoslav conflict is absurd. Although air strikes might have stopped the shelling around Dubrovnik, they would have done nothing to end the Serbian-Croatian war, which then raged across an ill-defined 1,000 kilometer (620 mile) front.

The early stages of the conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia were so chaotic that it would have been difficult to identify the front lines separating the combatants, much less bomb one side or the other. Dropping bombs on any of the warring factions in ex-Yugoslavia, particularly the Serbs, will not diminish their will to fight. Most combatants on all sides tend to fight near their homes. They are primarily motivated by fear and are prepared to die for what they believe to be their homeland.

The only way for foreign military intervention to resolve any of the territorial disputes in former Yugoslavia would be to completely and permanently subdue at least one of the warring factions.

NEVEN LEZAIC
London.

Hunker Down, Humans

Regarding "Tired of Evolving? Re-tax" (Opinion, March 13):

So we humans have reached a point in our history at which we are no longer subject to the force of natural selection? A similar claim of dominance over nature could be made for the dinosaurs of the late Cretaceous period. They were at the top of the evolutionary ladder and lived in a relatively stable moment in natural history, yet they disappeared in a very short time, possibly just months. Evolution is not necessarily a gradual process, it often works in fits and starts and it often goes up dead ends.

It doesn't take a great deal of imagination to guess that natural

selection could one day choose traits such as tolerance to thermonuclear fallout or resistance to manmade disease as the criterion for survival.

The arrogant belief that history is over and that we have mastered nature is the human trait that is most likely to lead us to extinction.

MICHAEL BAKER,
Oslo.

The East-West Line Matters

Regarding "East Was East but What Is Central?" (Opinion, March 13) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire quotes Charles Gati, who said that the word "central" once suggested that states were greatly influenced by Germany, and the word "eastern" asserted the domination of others by Russia.

And Mr. Safire says that Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia and Romania "probably" belong in Eastern Europe.

Placing former Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe would not be worth much comment if the widely held misconception behind this place-

ment did not lead the Western states to a corresponding inability to diagnose the cause of the Yugoslav split and a consequent failure to define the war. That cause is the existence of a cultural frontier within the former Yugoslavia. The cultural frontier between Central Europe and Eastern Europe runs across the former Yugoslavia and not at its western frontier, Serbia, or rump Yugoslavia, looks to Russia.

The success of European integration exercised a formidable cultural attraction on all Central European states. By classifying the whole of former Yugoslavia as part of the "East," Mr. Safire obscures the fact that an equivalent force of attraction was exercised by integrated Europe on the Slovenians and Croatians.

This was demonstrated in the last parliamentary elections held in former Yugoslavia, in which the Slovenian and Croatian Communists parties were severely defeated, while in Belgrade the Communists were being given a mandate to continue to rule.

DR. S. JANOVIC,
Wiesbaden, Germany.

Robbing Peter to Feed Paul

Regarding "U.S. Airlines Take Food Out of Flying" (March 16):

The fact that "the chances of getting breakfast, lunch or dinner above a domestic flight of less than two hours are slim" would hardly surprise anybody who has been in the United States lately. In December we flew coast-to-coast on Delta Airlines. There was virtually no food service beyond coffee or a soft drink and a bag of peanuts or pretzels. Our tickets were not noticeably reduced in price. I asked a flight attendant why no meal was served. The answer: "We're trying to save money. We hope to cut the price of seats." I asked if the fares had been cut. "No, not that I know of," was the reply.

Now the United Airlines director of catering says that company "used money it saved from cutbacks on domestic service to finance the upgrades" of menus on international flights. Let's be honest. The airlines are cheating the domestic flyer.

FREDERICK HECHT,
Nice.

BOOKS**THE RISE AND FALL OF POPULAR MUSIC**

By Donald Clarke. 620 pages. \$35. St. Martin's Press.

POPOLORE: Folk and Pop in American Culture

By Gene Bluestein. 167 pages. \$35. \$12.95 paperback. University of Massachusetts Press.

Reviewed by
Martha Bayles

ONE of the original functions of song was to organize information into a narrative form that listeners could follow and remember. Too bad this lesson is lost on Donald Clarke, author of "The Rise and Fall of Popular Music." Even though Clarke knows enough about popular music to fill an encyclopedia, this attempt at narrative history possesses neither rhythm nor melody, rhyme nor reason.

Clarke is editor of "The Penguin Encyclopedia of Popular Music," a useful reference in a field sorely lacking in scholarship. Thus it is all the more distressing to see the present volume draw upon the work of others without proper citation. One glaring example is Clarke's

complex, ongoing process he calls poplore. Drawing upon the ideas of Johann Gottfried Herder, he argues that folklore is not a "fossil" preserved from the distant past, but a living tradition that is one of the chief sources of vitality for high culture.

Of course, Bluestein goes beyond Herder and his American admirers (who included Emerson and Whittier) in expanding that living folk tradition to include commercialized popular culture. For example, folklorist Richard M. Dorson criticized such figures as Woody Guthrie and Pete Seeger, both for being celebrities (folk artists are supposed to be anonymous), and for recasting traditional materials into a contemporary, partly commercial, vein.

Bluestein defends Guthrie and Seeger on precisely the same grounds. To him, these two singers are the quintessential poplorists — not the faceless carriers of unchanged tradition, but rather creative individuals who make "syncretic" use of everything the American scene has to offer.

Bluestein's argument is most persuasive when focused on music — specifically, on the musical idiom created, and largely dominated, by black Americans. This music has folk origins, but, like the cinema, it evolved into a world-class art form while also being a form of commercialized entertainment. The best jazz has rarely been the most commercial, but Bluestein is right to insist that show business must be seen as a source of vigor in American culture.

Martha Bayles, the author of "Hole in Our Soul: The Loss of Beauty and Meaning in American Popular Music," wrote this for "Popular," he joins them in the

tract would have been easy, and four spades was not. South was in danger of losing a diamond trick and three heart tricks, and solved the problem. He won the opening diamond lead in his hand with the king, cashed the club ace, and drew two rounds of trumps ending in the dummy. He then ruffed a club and reached this position:

The diamond was led and West was allowed to win with the jack. That settled matters, for he had to give South a trick by giving a ruff and sluff or breaking the heart suit.

The post-mortem revealed West could have beaten the contract by an inspired discard of the diamond jack on the second trump lead.

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding: South: West: North: East: Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass

West: East: South: North: East: West: Pass: Pass

Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass

West: East: South: North: East: West: Pass: Pass

Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass

Too Many Purple Waves of Grain

By Richard Manning

PALO ALTO, California — A satellite camera aimed at the border between North Dakota and Canada records something earthbound Americans are only beginning to recognize: U.S. farm policy is visible from space, as is the systematic destruction of native ecosystems.

To some photos, the U.S. border in the upper Midwest stands as clearly as the lines of a map.

To the north of the border there are tawny, square patches where the Canadians grow wheat, but these are broken by more natural contours. In

MEANWHILE

North Dakota there are no such breaks. The state appears as one unending patchwork of wheat fields as does most of the land between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

This region is the heart of what was once the nation's grasslands. Together with the lesser grasslands farther west, they cover 40 percent of the country's surface.

Today they are diminished and damaged. In Iowa, less than 1 percent of the original tall-grass prairie and Savannah habitat survives.

The issue is productivity. In the 1970s, the nation deliberately reversed longstanding policy that favored conservation practices such as fence rows, windbreaks, crop rotation and fallow land, reflecting the

was a bad idea. Perfectly good meat can be raised on native grasses.

To plant corn, a plow destroys prairie, which is an interlocking web of life based on hundreds of species of plants. Each serves the others; the web's fertility is self-sustaining.

This is the heart of the grassland's productivity. The farmer supplains this power with a single species of grain. Nature opposes monoculture, so it must be maintained with cultivation and chemicals, which in the end feed cows.

American agriculture supports a population of 45.5 million cattle in the plains states. The pre-settlement population of bison in the area is estimated at 30 million to 70 million.

A bison produces about the same amount of meat as a cow. Where is the progress? In net terms, unassisted nature outproduced human artifice.

A nation truly interested in productivity would seem to have a clear interest in preserving the bits of nature that remain. The farm subsidy is simply the admission of the inefficiency of monoculture.

There is no reason for environmentalists and conservatives to be at odds. Efficiency, fiscal responsibility and conservation all make the same demand.

Mr. Manning is author of the forthcoming "Grassland." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Bombing Is No Answer**

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Earth, Wind and Fire at Some of Tokyo's Small Museums

By David Tracey

TOKYO — Every city has its odd little museums, but Tokyo's seem odder than most. This is the city that has built a hall to honor the split-toed sock. It also has a museum for ramen noodles, a museum for luggage, a museum featuring nothing but buttons.

Typically run by and for enthusiasts who take their interests very seriously, the museums generously allow the public a chance either to share in the passion or get a good chuckle.

Some would fit respectfully in any large city, such as the Transportation Museum with its model trains or the Bicycle Culture Museum detailing the evolution of the bike. Others could exist only in Japan: the Sumo Museum and the hall for Japanese Baseball, certainly, but perhaps also the Comic Book Museum and the Subway Museum.

For an idea of what these places have to offer, here are four examples:

The big question you must ask yourself before visiting the Meguro Parasitological Museum is: before or after lunch?

From outside, the pink tile-and-glass structure looks like another office building. Inside are enough slimy, creepy things to make anyone wince.



This is the world's only museum devoted to parasites. A larger collection for researchers is available in Maryland, and the British Museum is said to have a rather extensive array of worms on display, but when it comes to parasites for common people, you want to be in Meguro.

"Eeeeeewww," said a cluster of schoolgirls on the first floor as they took in a display titled "Important Parasites of Man." Jars of formaldehyde held roundworms, tapeworms and other alien-like creatures you wouldn't really want to recognize. Foreign visitors may be relieved to learn that the explanations are in Japanese only.

The second floor is where you find the museum's star attraction: an 8.3-meter (29-foot) tapeworm extracted from a Japanese man who ate raw trout (*sakura masu*) from the Japan Sea in 1986. Beside the worm is what looks like a single grain of white rice — the size of the intruder when ingested.

The curator, Shunya Kamegai, stands before the display, trying not to look too proud. "It's one of the world's biggest tape-worms intact from head to toe," he proclaims. He adds that he can't call it the biggest, since the textbook says they reach 10 meters, but his shrug makes the point: If someone has a bigger one, let's see it.

As Kamegai talks glowingly of a tape-

worm's ability to add 10 centimeters a day, and later about the blood fluke's amazing resilience and the cleverness of parasites altogether, it's clear that he got past the squeamish stage a long time ago. He even seems to admire the things. But what do people do when they discover his occupation?

He curls his fingers in front of his face and says, "Eeeeeewww."

The Meguro Parasitological Museum (tel: 3716-1264) is 15 minutes on foot from the West Exit of Meguro Station. Hours are 10 to 5 daily except for Sundays and holidays.

Since the high incidence of stomach cancer among the Japanese is blamed on their excessive salt intake, and cigarettes are thought to be dangerous by everyone but the people who sell them, it would seem as if the Salt and Tobacco Museum is a rogue's gallery of Things Bad for You. But no, it's a tribute, set up by both industries when they were government monopolies.

The elegant building on prime real estate, the display cases that light up when you approach and the lavish collection of artifacts all attest to a facility that is not struggling with its budget.

Although the two products get equal billing in the title, tobacco is king. Of the museum's five levels, salt appears on only one, the third floor. And by the time you get there you've been so dazzled by the computer-generated maps of tobacco's route to Japan and the display of smoking devices that you may be in no mood to study the industrial wonders of salt production. The same cluster of schoolboys who lingered in front of the "Famous Tobacco Lovers in Japanese History" exhibit skipped right by a diorama of the Irihama Salt Fields.

Perhaps most impressive is the museum's collection of smoking paraphernalia from around the world. From American Indian peace pipes to Turkish hookahs, all are exquisitely crafted works of art. Also on display are cigarette packages from every part of the globe, a re-creation of old Japan's quaint tobacco growers and sellers, and woodblock prints by noted masters featuring geisha and Kabuki actors wielding long-stemmed pipes.

Except for the titles and a few brief

descriptions, explanations are in Japanese. If you're a true enthusiast you can buy a guide book in English at the information desk.

The fourth floor of the museum is reserved for special exhibits — at the moment more pipes. The first floor has a hall showing 30-minute movies. Now playing: a movie about the 400-year history of Japanese-grown tobacco and "Our Lives and Salt." If not that, the first floor also has a

description of the earthquake and resulting fires that devastated Tokyo.

In the old days, you'll learn as you continue your visit by taking the elevator to the fifth floor and walking your way down.

teams of samurai fire fighters worked by destroying the buildings surrounding a fire to deny it fuel. Only later when modern pumps were brought in was water used to douse flames.

The fifth floor is focused on the start of modern fire fighting. The same bucket-relay technique that volunteer brigades used to save two neighborhoods in the 1923 quake was tried again, with less success, earlier this year in Kobe.

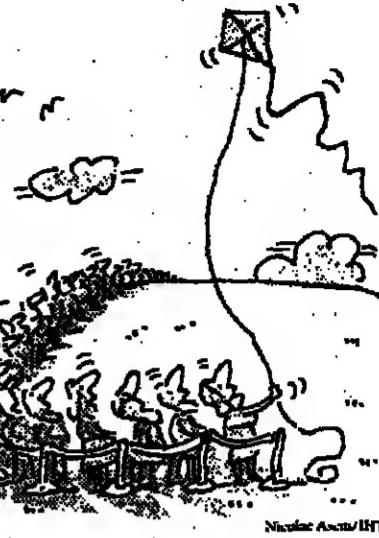
The fifth floor section on current fire-fighting techniques offers a large cartoon-like model of a Japanese neighborhood. A video narrator cheerfully welcomes you to the scene, mentioning that every part of Japan is covered 24 hours a day by the country's fire-fighting network and — uh oh, sniff-sniff, is that smoke? Suddenly our happy host screams, and seems well on his way to panicking. Fortunately he recovers in time to learn how to dial 119 to report the fire, which is quickly doused by plastic fire trucks.

The Fire Museum (3353-9119) is found at the exit No. 2 of Yotsuya-Sanchome Station on the subway Marunouchi Line. Hours are 9:30 to 5:30 every day except Monday and holidays.

With its haphazardly placed displays making a colorful clutter, the Kite Museum seems more like a big workshop. This is appropriate, for the whole point of the exhibit seems to be that commemorating kites is fine, but they really belong in the sky at the end of a long piece of string.

Enhancing the impression is one corner of the museum given over to a replica of a late Edo-style kite-maker's workshop. Everything in the scene except for dummies of the master and his pet cat came from his home. The huge Edo-style kites, often featuring brilliantly colored portraits of glowing samurai warriors, are collected by some and hung as art.

The Kite Museum has enough to stimulate the dullest imagination into trying to design something beautiful to fly. It has huge birds made with real feathers, Chinese dragons, lizards, butterflies, sailing ships



and much more. Explanations are in Japanese, but the visuals are all you'll need anyway to start wondering whether it was breezy outside before you came in.

Once you've gotten the bug, you'll notice that the museum also sells ripstop nylon, struts, glue and everything else you'll need to make your own kite. Be careful though: The Japanese call anyone who gets seriously involved with the activity *tako baka*. It means "kite crazy."

The Kite Museum (3271-2465) is on the fifth floor of the building housing the Tai-meikan restaurants behind Tokyo Department Store at the subway Ginza line's Nihonbashi Station. It is open from 11 to 5 daily except for Sundays and holidays.

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Kamakura, Japan.

III HIS
■ So the Beatles are back. Why stop there? Try this all-star album: lead singer Jim Morrison, guitar Jimi Hendrix and Brian Jones, background singers Janis Joplin, drums Keith Moon and John Bonham, manager Brian Epstein.

group of craftsmen who had traveled to York especially for the festival.

Vikings aside, York has long been a staple on the four-bus circuit. Two-and-a-half million to three million visitors flock here each year to tour the city's many other attractions, such as the Minster — England's largest medieval church — and to visit the plethora of quaint tea shops and boutiques. And York also offers a few decidedly 20th-century attractions. Just a stone's throw from Pizzaland, back behind McDonald's, sits the impressive Dome Game Zone video arcade. You can guess which bit the kids are still talking about.

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Vikings

By Susan Keselenko Coll

YORK, England — The Vikings may have been raiders, plunderers, and slaughterers intent on conquering England, but to revisionist historians, they may be best remembered as a source of revenue for the York tourist authorities.

Ever since an excavation that began two decades ago unearthed Britain's largest collection of 10th-century remains, this otherwise staid city, which is often referred to as the unofficial capital of Northern England, has embraced its past with a passion worthy of Thor.

By all appearances, York has gone Viking mad. A record 10,000 tourists de-

scended on "Jorvik" — as it was known by the Norse — to witness a recent Viking boat-burning ceremony meant to cap the annual "Jorvik Festival." Along with the tourists came dozens of members of the Regia Anglorum, a nationwide group of history buffs cum thespians who make a hobby out of dressing up and re-enacting life prior to the Norman Conquest.

These days, tourism in York is practically synonymous with the Jorvik Viking Centre, a museum that was built on the site of the Coppergate archaeological dig, which took place between 1976 and 1981 and uncovered 30,000 objects.

More than 8 million people have visited this award-winning museum since it opened in 1984. "Time cars" transport visitors through underground tunnels

where street scenes from an October day in 948 have been re-created. Among the thatched houses and workshops of this former bustling trade center, one meets various Viking characters such as Snarri the jeweler and Thorfast the bone carver, busily carving ice skates from the bones of what may have once been a family pet.

Going for the full sensory effect, the museum also re-creates Viking smells. Given the primitive state of the sewage system, the number of unrefrigerated dead fish hanging around, and the tendency to keep farmyard animals in the backyard, the olfactory aspect lends a realism that arguably, one could do without.

The Yorkshire Museum also features an exhibit on the Vikings, and the Archaeological Resource Centre provides a more detailed look at the artifacts discovered in York. Outside the museum walls, the city is a living reminder of its past: The Vikings were responsible for much of the design of York as it is today, and 35 street names still end with the suffix "gate," Danish for "street."

The Jorvik Festival, now in its 10th year, has brought Viking fever to a frenzied head. The festival was originally organized to boost tourism during the slow winter months, says Linda James, a spokeswoman for the York Archaeological Trust, which organizes the event. And the idea has served them well: With hotels fully booked and shops and restaurants overflowing, this year's Jorvik Festival was a record-breaker, she said.

Standard features of the festival have come to include a Chef de Viking cookery demonstration, a medieval banquet and a Viking warrior procession that culminates in a re-enacted battle against the Saxons.

At the Working Crafts Gallery, one could stock up on Viking souvenirs like furry pieces of goat skin and metal replicas of Viking ships. Alternatively, one could have their runes read, study Viking candle design, or take a look at "Jorvik Beekeeping" as it might have been.

Not everyone appeared to be in the full spirit of things: one British jewelry maker, dressed in a Flintstones-style tunic, claimed to have no idea what he was wearing. "Ask one of the Norwegians," he suggested helpfully, motioning toward a

group of craftsmen who had traveled to York especially for the festival.

Vikings aside, York has long been a staple on the four-bus circuit. Two-and-a-half million to three million visitors flock here each year to tour the city's many other attractions, such as the Minster — England's largest medieval church — and to visit the plethora of quaint tea shops and boutiques. And York also offers a few decidedly 20th-century attractions. Just a stone's throw from Pizzaland, back behind McDonald's, sits the impressive Dome Game Zone video arcade. You can guess which bit the kids are still talking about.

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INTERNATIONAL

France Denies Selling Missiles To Iran in Exchange for Peace

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France indignantly denied a published report Thursday that it had sold missiles or other weapons to Iran to buy off a threat of terrorist operations in Paris last fall when other Western nations were trying to isolate the Tehran regime.

The allegation of a secret deal with Tehran surfaced at a sensitive juncture for French diplomacy because the United States and Arab governments are alarmed by Iran's growing ability to destabilize the Gulf.

On Wednesday, the U.S. secretary of defense, William J. Perry, said that Iranian military forces on strategic islands in the Strait of Hormuz had been equipped with missiles and

chemical weapons and constituted a threat to oil tankers in this choke point at the mouth of the Gulf.

Already suffering strained ties with Washington, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Interior Minister Charles Pasqua on Thursday denied making missile deliveries to Iran. Mr. Pasqua went to unusual lengths by announcing that he would seek criminal charges against individuals responsible for the article in *L'Express*, a weekly.

In its article, *L'Express* said Mr. Pasqua had arranged the export of missiles to Tehran, via Algeria and Cyprus, to appease Iran's rulers before the Paris trial of the killers of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the shah of Iran's last prime minister, who was murdered in Paris in 1991. In the trial last November, the Paris

court acquitted the only defendant whose official position could have linked the Tehran government to the assassination.

The plane load of arms was sent before the trial, the magazine said, naming as the go-between Jean-Charles Marchiani, a French official who has handled hostage deals for Mr. Pasqua in the past. He has threatened to sue for libel.

The magazine said its allegations had been confirmed by unimpeachable sources in France's Foreign Ministry and foreign intelligence service, but Mr. Pasqua retorted that the *L'Express* report was "a disinformation operation" aimed at him — and by implication at Mr. Balladur.

Evidence supporting the French government's position emerged Thursday when Cyprus said that it had received six French-made Exocet missiles on the date of the reported French shipment via Cyprus to Iran. The missiles will appear in a military parade Saturday, Cypriot officials said, as proof that they did not go to Iran.

Mr. Balladur's office said Thursday that his government had not sold missiles to Iran or Algeria, but had delivered some to Cyprus, with a strict injunction against any re-export.

In the version in *L'Express*, Mr. Pasqua got leaders of Algeria's military regime to act as intermediaries in buying the weapons and delivering them. Although theoretically opposed to Islamic fundamentalists, these Algerian officials did the job for commissions, the magazine said.

The missiles in question, MM40 ship-to-ship Exocets of the type used by Argentina against the British Navy in the Falklands war in 1982, can be fired from land.

The current state of its industrial potential is such that, without help from outside, Iran is not capable of organizing the production of weapons-grade nuclear weapons within five years "at least," it adds.

"The current state of its industrial potential is such that, without help from outside, Iran is not capable of organizing the production of weapons-grade nuclear weapons within five years," it adds.

The intelligence agency also points out that Iran is a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty in good standing and that International Atomic Energy Agency inspections have failed to uncover any violations.

The light-water reactor that Russia has agreed to sell Iran has no usefulness for weapons-building, Western officials here acknowledge. But they fear that a nuclear-energy program would give Iran cover for obtaining other materials and technology that could be useful.

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, met this week with Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, urged Russia to cancel the deal. He said it is in Russia's interests to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, the treaty should be

extended at an international conference this spring, the agency concluded.

The report, in a four-page section on Iran, is actually quite guarded, with numerous double negatives and hedging phrases.

"Coercing signs" of a coordinated nuclear program "have so far not been uncovered," it states. U.S. contentions that Iran could develop nuclear weapons within five years "raise doubts," it adds.

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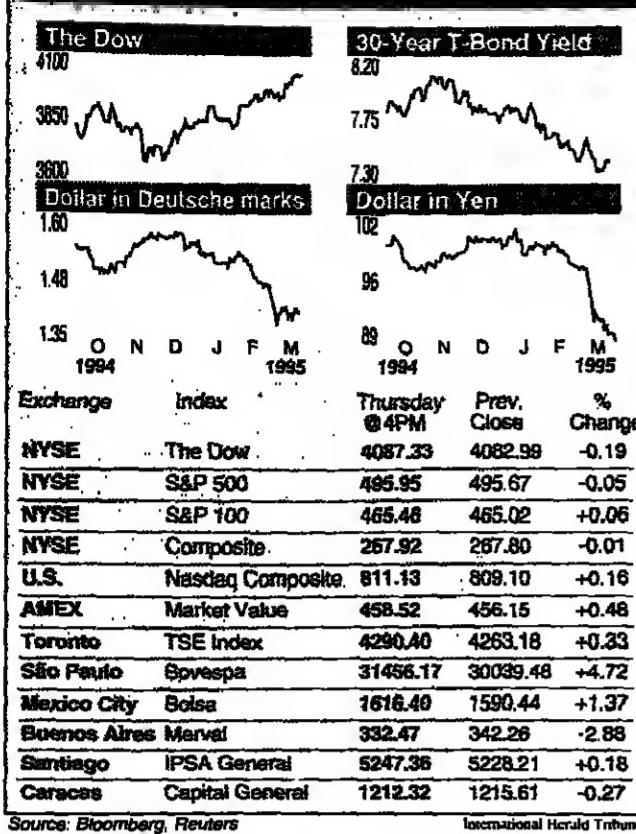
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Investor's America



Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

Infighting Splits Smith Barney Unit

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Infighting is tearing apart Smith Barney, Shearson Inc.'s highly touted investment-banking group.

The underwriting-and-corporate-advisory division, which was hailed two years ago as the engine that would propel Smith Barney into the financial big leagues, has split into warring factions over Wall Street's most divisive issue: compensation.

On one side is an elite team of mergers-and-acquisitions executives drafted by Robert F. Greenhill, the former Morgan Stanley & Co. deal maker who stunned Wall Street when he defected to Smith Barney in 1993. On the other side are Smith Barney veterans who are crying foul

over the fat bonuses Mr. Greenhill and his recruits received in spite of the firm's unimpressive earnings last year.

The split in the firm is so deep that members of the two camps avoid speaking to each other, say executives who would

NEW YORK — J.P. Morgan & Co. said Thursday it would take a \$55 million charge in the first quarter, largely to cover the cost of staff cuts as it contends with a stubborn Wall Street slump.

It did not disclose the magnitude of cuts, but an industry source said 850 workers from J.P. Morgan's 17,000 worldwide staff, or 5 percent, would lose their jobs.

J.P. Morgan also announced staff changes as part of a new global business structure. It formed three regional groups to manage client business in the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa; and Asia-Pacific.

Over the fat bonuses Mr. Greenhill and his recruits received in spite of the firm's unimpressive earnings last year.

Since bonuses were completed late last year, the turmoil has increased as veteran Smith Barney employees have become more angry about the discrepancies in pay, particularly after

20 of their colleagues were fired.

Robert Connor, a spokesman for Smith Barney, declined to comment on the turmoil beyond saying, "The events that are the root of so much speculation have been settled and solved and are behind us."

However, one member of Mr. Greenhill's team is already in negotiations to return to Morgan Stanley, executives at the firm said. Others may also defect, although cutbacks on Wall Street are certain to give them pause.

Smith Barney is not the only Wall Street firm this year to suffer from divisiveness caused by discrepancies in compensation.

Traders and bankers elsewhere are grumbling about low bonuses they received last year, when upheaval in the markets resulted in much thinner bottom lines.

Institutions Lift Dow to a Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks closed in record territory Thursday, swept up by a late burst of buying by institutional traders in the final days of the first quarter.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.84 points, to a new high of 4,087.83, surpassing Monday's record close of

U.S. Stocks

4,083.68. Advancing issues led decliners by a 10.9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Every time the market sells off, it comes back," said Peter Coolidge of Bream Murray Foster Securities. "There's so much negative sentiment, the market's doing the opposite that people expect."

Analysts also said the market's resilience could be due to buying by portfolio managers eager to get winning stocks on their books before the end of the first quarter March 31.

Bond prices also rose, with the benchmark 30-year Treasury up 4/32, to close at 102 7/32. That pushed its yield down to 7.44 percent, compared with 7.45 percent Wednesday.

Technology issues, led by International Business Machines, helped push the Dow to its record close. IBM shares rose 1%, to close at 83% after Morgan

Stanley raised its forecast for the company's 1995 profit.

National Semiconductor also rose, closing up 1/4, at 181/4, after it said it would invest \$100 million in technology and research.

Microsoft surged 1 1/16, to 72 1/4, in the aftermath of the software company's announcement late Wednesday that it would invest in the DreamWorks SKG studio started by Steven Spielberg and two other entertainment executives. Microsoft is seeking to create Hollywood-inspired computer software.

Broderbund Software rose 2/4, to 26, after reporting higher second-quarter earnings.

But not all technology stocks rose, with Compaq falling 1/4, to close at 34, and Motorola down 1/4, at 54.

"Investors are realizing that even if the economy does slow down, technology companies are developing new technology all the time and will surpass other companies in earnings," said Chris Wilcox, vice president of trading at BT America.

Among the losers Coca Cola fell 1, to close at 58, after analysts called the stock overvalued. NatWest Securities downgraded the stock to "accumulate" from "buy," noting that the stock had risen in price more than 45 percent over the past year.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Very briefly:

U.S.-Japan Car Talks to Start Monday

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — U.S.-Japan auto talks will resume in Tokyo on Monday. The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Thursday.

"We have been invited back, and we have accepted. On Monday we will be in Japan," Mr. Kantor said. A joint team of negotiators from the U.S. Trade Representatives Office and Commerce Department will participate in the talks, he said.

"We must address this issue in an effective way," he said.

He said that automobiles and auto parts account for two-thirds of Washington's \$60 billion trade deficit with Japan and 22 percent of its total deficit.

(AFP, Reuters)

• New York Times Co. sold \$400 million of notes and debentures Wednesday through underwriters led by CS First Boston Corp. The New York Times owns half of the International Herald Tribune.

• General Electric Co.'s Brazilian unit announced a plan to build 10 coal-burning electricity plants in southern Brazil under a nine-year program that could cost as much as \$3.5 billion.

• Mirabella magazine was put up for sale by News Corp.

• MCI Communications Corp. and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will jointly make public television programs and related merchandise available through on-line computer services.

• Donald J. Trump will file documents soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell stock in portions of his casino holdings.

NYT, AP, Bloomberg

Wisconsin Loses \$95 Million on Derivatives Bet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADISON, Wisconsin — An investment fund run by the state's Investment Board lost \$95 million betting on the direction of currencies and interest rates, a spokesman for the fund said Thursday.

Bets on Mexican and U.S. interest rates caused \$35 million of the loss, while \$60 million was linked to 10 other swap and structured note transactions.

The loss was discovered two weeks ago and the fund has arranged to offset the

losing positions over a five-to-10-year period, said Ken Johnson, executive assistant at the State of Wisconsin Investment Board.

"There will be no loss of principal to anybody participating in the fund," Mr. Johnson said. "There's complete liquidity for local governments that want to come in and out of the fund."

The \$6.7 billion fund, which invests for the state, its retirees and about 1,000 local governments, suffered the biggest investment loss by a government municipality since December, when a \$1.7 billion loss

bankrupted Orange County, California.

Wisconsin has built a reputation for taking bets that other state funds shy away from, including leveraged buyout funds run by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

"It's fair to describe them as being very progressive," said Gifford Fong, a Walnut Creek, California, consultant who has worked on the Orange County bankruptcy. "When that happens, there may be times when the returns don't emerge as they would want."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

YEN: Strong Currency and Weak Stocks Could Force Rate Cut in Japan

Continued from Page 11
to pressure the central bank to lower interest rates.

With the 225-share Nikkei average having dropped below 16,000 yen, share prices are having a psychological impact.

Jiji Press quoted Mr. Kato as saying, "We have come to a stage where we should ask if past administrative judgment is appropriate."

Although Japan's major companies are seen capable of coping with the strong yen, there is growing concern that

smaller manufacturers and distributors will fail.

Bearish attitudes also are buttressed by the view that long-term capital flows will continue to support, if not strengthen, the yen over the medium term.

Life insurers and other institutions, for instance, having taken a bath in U.S. Treasury bills the past decade, are leery of parking fresh funds in dollars. Exports of flat-panel displays, computer chips and other high-value-added goods, which

few other countries produce, will remain robust despite high prices, ensuring that Japan's trade surplus remains near record-high levels.

These forces could push the

Foreign Exchange

dollar to as low as 80 yen by the third quarter of 1995, said Jesper Koll, head of research at J.P. Morgan & Co. in Tokyo, adding that he had revised downward his forecast of Japan's gross domestic product in 1995, from 2.9 percent to 1.7 percent.

Dollar Drifts in Europe

The dollar's performance against the yen disconcerted investors elsewhere from buying the currency, and it finished nearly unchanged Thursday, news agencies reported from New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4035 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4033 DM Wednesday, but at 4,967.5 French francs, down from 4,969 francs, and 1.1625 Swiss francs, down from 1.1642

francs. The pound rose to \$1,595 from \$1,585.

Concern about the widening U.S. trade deficit and problems in Mexico also kept buyers away from the dollar. Standard & Poor's Corp. downgraded Mexico's short- and long-term peso debt on Wednesday, which eroded confidence in North American currencies.

Comments from Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, that rejected calls for an "accommodative" interest-rate policy also limited upside potential for the dollar.

Mr. Tietmeyer made no mention of the possibility of a cut in

German rates, which has on several other recent occasions. That led analysts to believe that German rates would stay firm in the near term.

Comments from the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, may have shored up the dollar late in the day. Mr. Greenspan told Senate Democrats that the dollar was ready to stabilize and perhaps rebound slightly from current levels.

But Mr. Greenspan warned that the dollar's stabilization would not be assured over the long term because of the wide trade and budget deficits.

(Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, March 21 Telators

	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam																				
ABN AMRO	55.40	54.90	53.00	55.40	52.90	52.50	52.80	52.50	52.90	52.50	52.80	52.50	52.90	52.50	52.80	52.90	52.50	52.80	52.50	
Angus	106.70	105.70	105.60	106.70	102.50	101.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	
Alstom	12.70	12.50	12.40	12.70	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.40	
Alstom	12.50	12.30	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.20	
Alstom	12.30	12.10	12.00	12.30	12.00	11.80	12.00	11.80	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
Alstom	12.10	11.90	11.80	12.10	11.80	11.60	11.80	11.60	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	
Alstom	11.90	11.70	11.60	11.90	11.60	11.40	11.60	11.40	11.60</td											

Lufthansa Reports a Profit In First Year as Private Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG reported Thursday a pretax profit for 1994, its first year as a private airline, ending three straight years of losses.

The German carrier said it made a pretax profit of 306 million Deutsche marks (\$21.6 million) for 1994 due to cost reductions and fuller planes. Sales rose 7 percent, to 16 billion DM, from 15 billion DM in 1993, the company said.

Lufthansa also said it had a net profit in the fourth quarter of the year slightly below that of the third quarter. The third-quarter pretax profit was 220 million DM.

The carrier lost 110 million DM after taxes in 1993 after reporting a 53 million DM pretax loss.

"The improvement in results over the previous year," the company said, "was actually higher than the pretax profit alone would suggest."

The new figures were for the parent company only, not counting subsidiaries. Final results, including net profit and dividends, will be released May 16.

Lufthansa, which last year established the world's biggest airline network with United Airlines and Thai Airways International, said unit costs declined by 4.4 percent because of lower labor costs, interest charges and fuel bills.

The parent company cut its work force by 2,700 employees, to 44,100 at the end of 1994, the airline said, while productivity per employee rose more than 15 percent over the year.

Veba Raises Payout as Net Surges 51%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — The German utility and chemicals company Veba AG said Thursday that its group net profit rose 51 percent, to \$1.53 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.08 billion), and management recommended that the dividend be raised to 15 DM from the payout for 1993 of 13 DM.

The company attributed the rebound in 1994 to a restructuring and turnaround in the chemicals sector, expansion of its electricity business in Eastern Germany, and forays into telecommunications.

Chief Executive Ulrich Hartmann said that he expected a "clear profit rise" in 1995, bolstered by as much as 500 million DM pretax profit at Huels, but he was not more specific.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Nestlé Overcomes Franc To Post 13% Profit Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA, the world's biggest food and drinks company, said Thursday that profit last year rose nearly 13 percent because of cost-cutting measures and the sale of cosmetics businesses offset weak foreign earnings caused by a strong franc.

The profit of 3.25 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) was aided by a one-time gain of 306 million francs from the sale of the Cosmair cosmetics business to L'Oréal SA of France.

The company also promised shareholders a 6 percent dividend increase, to 26.50 francs a share, up from 25.00 francs.

"The company worked well," a Nestlé spokesman said. "We have done a lot to restructure, and all these things are going to pay off. Due to the fact that we translate into Swiss francs that's not so easy to see."

"At constant exchange rates and excluding the extraordinary capital gain, net profit

would have grown by 10 percent," Nestlé said.

The strength of the Swiss franc, which makes exports more expensive on foreign markets, had a "very marked impact" on sales, Nestlé said.

The company announced earlier this year that sales in 1994 fell to 56.8 billion francs, down about 1 percent from 1993, largely because of the strong franc.

The profit rise was at the upper end of expectations, but the shares closed 13 francs lower, at 1,140 francs.

Food analysts voiced concern at the effect of the adverse currency movements on the company's performance.

"It appears that operating gains in the first half of 1994 were wiped out by currencies in the second," said Bank Sal Oppenheim analyst Frederick Hasslaier.

But Nestlé said it did not expect its 1995 profit margin to "suffer" as it did in 1994.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFX)

Guinness Results Benefit From New Drinkers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Guinness PLC, the beer and spirits company, won over drinkers and entered emerging markets to increase profits by 30 percent in 1994, the company said Thursday.

Guinness made good progress in strengthening the position of our brands in markets all round the world — recruiting new consumers in mature markets, increasing our share of growing markets and securing a powerful foothold in emerging markets," Chairman Tony Greener said.

The revised arrangements with LVMH, resulting in a direct 34 percent holding in Moët Hennessy,

LVMH Stake Shift Bolsters Income

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA said Thursday its profit surged 80 percent last year, aided by a huge one-time gain from restructuring its alliance with Guinness PLC.

The French luxury-goods company also said profit was helped by a recovering global economy and aggressive marketing, and it predicted stronger growth in 1995.

"We will continue to reap benefits from our aggressive strategy and from our maintained investment spending with new units in Asia and South Africa and the opening of new stores," Mr. Arnault said.

Mr. Arnault said the weak dollar would have an impact on LVMH's accounts in the first half of this year because the company was "entirely hedged."

LVMH also raised its dividend to 17 francs from 15 francs. LVMH shares closed 17 francs higher, at 888.

(AP, AFP-DJ, Bloomberg)

Guinness Results Benefit From New Drinkers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Guinness PLC, the beer and spirits company, won over drinkers and entered emerging markets to increase profits by 30 percent in 1994, the company said Thursday.

Guinness has greatly strengthened our joint-venture relationships with them," he said.

LVMH dropped its stake in Guinness from 24 percent to 20 percent.

The company also announced that its U.S. subsidiary, United Distillers Glenmore, had signed a letter of intent with Barton Inc. to sell certain brands to Barton for about £75 million and to provide bulk spirits under multiyear supply agreements.

Guinness shares closed 16 percent higher, at 437 pence.

Mr. Greener said profit had increased "after two difficult years arising from world economic and market conditions." Guinness hopes to "make steady progress in profit performance" in 1995.

reduce its debt and to increase its stake in Guerlain SA, a cosmetics company.

Excluding one-time items, LVMH said its profit rose 23 percent, to 3.67 billion francs. The company's sales rose 17 percent, to nearly 28 billion francs.

Chairman Bernard Arnault said he thought growth would continue, and he predicted 1995 would be "an excellent year for LVMH."

"We will continue to reap benefits from our aggressive strategy and from our maintained investment spending with new units in Asia and South Africa and the opening of new stores," Mr. Arnault said.

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(AP, AFP-DJ, Bloomberg)

Sandoz Set To Divest Chemicals Division

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — Sandoz AG said Thursday that its board would propose to shareholders a plan to restructure the food and pharmaceuticals company by transforming the chemicals division into an independent business.

The announcement came as the Swiss company reported a 2 percent rise in oet profit in 1994.

Sandoz said it was considering a number of options, in particular selling the chemicals division outright, making an initial public offering or demerging it and leaving present shareholders with shares in two separate entities.

"We wanted to concentrate on key areas," said Raymund Breu, chief financial officer.

"That led us to the conclusion that we had to spin off or de-merge from Sandoz Chemicals. We realized that the range of our portfolio is probably too large for the future."

"Health and nutrition, and the synergy we see in linking the two sectors, will shape the future growth pattern of the group," Chairman Marc Morel said.

Reporting 1994 results, Sandoz said net profit rose to 1.73 billion Swiss francs (\$1.48 billion), from 1.71 billion and said operating profit was up 12 percent, to 2.45 billion francs.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Union Miniere Profit

Union Miniere SA posted Thursday a profit for 1994, its first in four years, news services reported from Brussels.

The company, the world's biggest zinc refiner, said rising metal prices and cost-cutting helped it post a net profit of \$91 million, compared with a loss of \$25 million in 1993.

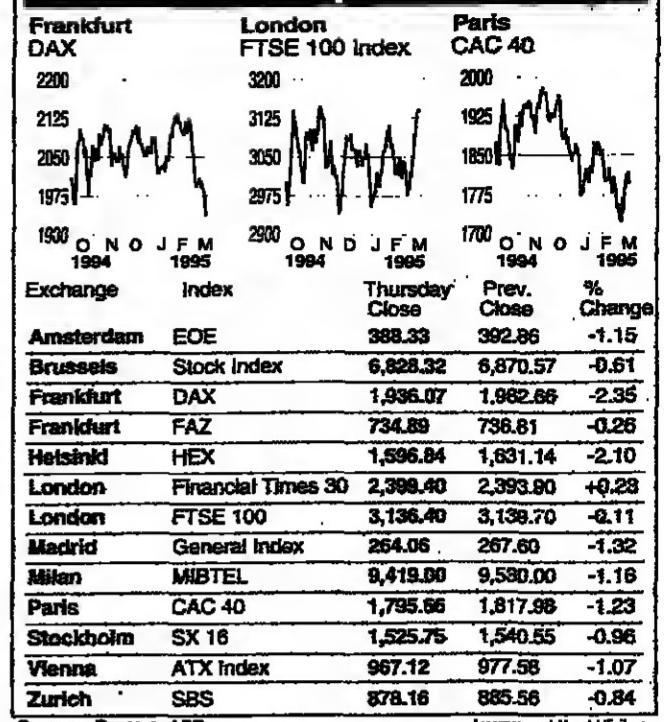
In the three years through 1993, the company lost a total of 9.64 billion francs.

Sales rose 17 percent, to 12.2 billion francs.

"Metal prices increased," the executive officer, Karel Vinck, said, "but that was compensated for by a fall in the dollar." The company said it was "cautiously optimistic" for 1995.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Investor's Europe



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the Italian state-owned conglomerate, said its net loss fell to 500 billion lire (\$294.4 million) in 1994 from 10.21 trillion lire in 1993.

• Eurocopter International, a subsidiary of France's Aerospatiale, wooed a \$25 million helicopter deal with the United Arab Emirates.

• The Netherlands said it plans to sell a second batch of shares in Royal PTT Nederland NV late this year or early in 1996. An earlier statement had ruled out a sale in 1995.

• Kanzhof AG said Wolfgang Urban, the deputy chairman, has been appointed to replace Jens Odewald, who steps down as chairman at the end of the month.

• Groupe Bic Multinational SA said its consolidated net profit rose 92 percent, to 763 million French francs (\$152.7 million) in 1994 from 396 million francs in 1993.

• Motorola Inc. has approached the French state with a proposal to create a joint research unit with Groupe Bull. Under its plan, the unit would also acquire a small share in Bull itself.

• Wellcome PLC's chairman, John Robb, said he would resign if that Glaxo PLC has taken control of his company.

• French consumer spending rose 2.0 percent in February, following a 2.3 percent decline in January.

• Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA's chairman said he expected "substantial" gains in the bank's results and dividend in 1996 and 1997, the Expansion financial newspaper reported from Madrid.

• Crédit Commercial de France SA said 1994 net profit rose 12 percent, to 1.2 billion French francs, thanks to a sharp decline in provisions for bad loans.

• Northern Foods PLC said it would spend \$91 million (\$144.6 million) to reorganize operations and cut 2,200 jobs due to increased competition from supermarkets and higher farm prices.

• United Newspapers PLC said 1994 pretax profit rose 17 percent, to £138.2 million, reflecting good results from all divisions except national newspapers.

• British headline inflation rose by 0.6 percent in February from the figure for January, and by 3.4 percent from February 1994.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AP)

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GROUNDS — The price of coffee futures rose 1 cent per pound.

METALS — Gold futures rose 1 cent per ounce.

COPPER (MICE) — Copper futures rose 1 cent per pound.

GOLD (MCX) — Gold futures rose 1 cent per ounce.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) — Soybean oil futures rose 1 cent per pound.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) — Soybean meal futures rose 1 cent per pound.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) — Soybean oil futures rose 1 cent per pound.

LIVESTOCK — Cattle futures rose 1 cent per pound.

FOOD — Wheat futures rose 1 cent per bushel.

FINANCIAL — The price of Treasury bonds fell 1/32nd.

INDUSTRIALS — Cotton futures rose 1 cent per pound.

HEATING OIL (CBOT) — Heating oil futures rose 1 cent per gallon.

LONG-TERM GOLD (COMEX) — Long-term gold futures rose 1 cent per ounce.

10-YR TREASURY (CBOT) — The price of 10-year Treasury bonds fell 1/32nd.

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) — The price of 30-year Treasury bonds fell 1/32nd.

ORANGE JUICE (INT'L) — Orange juice futures rose 1 cent per gallon.

COCOA (INT'L) — Cocoa futures rose 1 cent per pound.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES — International futures exchanges.

STOCK INDEXES — The S&P Composite Index (CMEX) fell 1 point.

STOCK SPLIT — After Sales 1 for 2 split reverse.

STOCK DIVIDEND — Second Stock Dividends 1 for 2 split.

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NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Clos

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trade elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 16

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
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the marginal symbol indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) -

March 29, 1995

Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin;
 Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; \$ - US\$; + - Other Places; N/A - Not Available; N.C. -
 Not Calculated; P - Periodic; A - Annual; B - Bi-annual; M - Monthly; S - Semi-annual; E - Exchange
 Rate; B/M - Before/After Market; F - Face Value; C - Current Value; D - Difference;

d Offshore Lct Am Grth Fd	\$ 1,030	d SBC Bond Ptn-USS A	\$ 163.00	m Advanced Latin Fd Ltd	\$ 78.31
d Offshore European Grth	\$ 2,067	d SBC Bond Ptn-USS B	\$ 114.77	m Advanced Pacific Strat	\$ 85.98
d Offshore Global Bond Fd	\$ 8,919	d SBC Bond Ptn-Yen A	\$ Y 111,409.00	w AIG Taiwan Fund	\$ 136,250

NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close (Continued)

(continued)

Real Estate Crisis In Hong Kong Hits Cheung Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., Hong Kong's largest developer, startled investors on Thursday by reporting a 3.4 percent increase in profit for 1994, less than a quarter of what financial analysts had expected.

Cheung Kong, the flagship company of Li Ka-shing was the latest blue-chip company to pin back profits on the decline in the territory's real estate market. On Wednesday, Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. reported 1994 profit of about half what analysts had predicted.

Cheung Kong said its net profit was 10.11 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.30 billion), up from 9.78 billion dollars in 1993. Earnings per share were 4.60 dollars, up from 4.45 dollars. Eleven percent of the profit came from stock dealings and bond interest, the company said.

Cheung Kong shares closed at 32.40 dollars, down 5.30 dollars.

The Hong Kong property market is still in a period of consolidation at the beginning of 1995, following the decline that started in the middle of last year," said Mr. Li. "The property market still lacks vigor, particularly in the sector of industrial buildings."

Mr. Li added that he preferred to see the 3.4 percent profit rise against the backdrop of a decade of spectacular growth for the group he founded in 1971 to compete with the British trading houses that then set the pace in Hong Kong.

Thailand Tightens Bid Laws

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Thailand's securities and exchange commission said Thursday it would introduce new laws in an attempt to force buyers of large stakes in listed companies to follow through after they begin takeover bids.

Tipsuda Thavararama, an SEC division chief, said the new rules would take effect on April 3 and would promote transparency.

The SEC has defined four levels in the building up of a shareholding at which buyers would be required to make a public offer for 100 percent of the target company.

These include when a stake reaches 25 percent and when buyers who already own between 25 and 50 percent buy an additional 5 percent stake within one year.

Also, after filing a tender application, buyers will be required to proceed with share buying from the public within three days instead of 30 days, as in the past, Miss Thavararama said.

Separately, the chairman of Thailand's Association of Securities Companies said that a 20 billion baht (\$809 million) investment fund designed to prop up Thailand's slumping stock market would start trading next week. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Revving Up, Chinese Style Firm Abandons Munitions for Motorcycles

Reuters

CHONGMING, China — The company started manufacturing weapons 120 years ago in Shanghai and fled to this city in central China in 1937 to escape the advance of Japan's invading armies.

Now, aided by technology and management from Honda Motor Co., Jialing Industrial Group has developed into China's largest producer of motorcycles, churning out 900,000 in 1994. Its latest ambition is to list its shares on a domestic stock market.

Jialing plans to produce one million motorcycles this year and to expand exports, which hit 23,000 units last year and reached more than 50 countries, despite what company executives say are attempts by Honda to slow its growth as an exporter.

Having set up in Shanghai in 1875 during the Qing dynasty, and then moved — along with over 400 other companies and factories — to this mountainous city before World War II broke out, the company's site next to the Jialing river hid it from the sights of Japanese bombers that pummeled Chongming from 1938 to 1943. Jialing produced arms, first for the Nationalist government and later for the Communist one that succeeded it in 1949.

But in 1978, its world changed.

"The government was cutting military expenditures, and orders for arms fell," said Zhao Zizhu, deputy secretary of the Communist party for the company. "We had to make civilian products. But we had no capital, no equipment, no technology and no skilled workers."

The company considered many products, including washing machines and refrigerators, before deciding on motorcycles. National output then was small and demand looked promising as people began to switch from bicycles.

Jialing teamed up with a dozen local plants that made components and turned out 50,100 motorcycles in 1981. But it needed a foreign partner to improve its backward technology. It signed its first contract with Honda in January 1982, leading to widespread cooperation and a joint-venture agreement in 1993 to produce engines at a new plant. Production

rose to 257,290 in 1993 but fell for the next five years before soaring to 590,000 in 1993.

Jialing motorcycles are bought both by peasants, who use them to navigate China's rugged country lanes, and by city dwellers who use them to weave through traffic jams.

Mr. Zhao said that in five years the market would be saturated and that many of China's 118 motorcycle producers would start to disappear. Total motorcycle output in China was 5.2 million in 1994, up 45 percent from 1993. "We must keep instilling a sense of crisis in our workers," he said. "The competition is fierce."

Zhao Zizhu, a Communist party official at Jialing Industrial Group.

million in 1994, up 45 percent from 1993. "We must keep instilling a sense of crisis in our workers," he said. "The competition is fierce."

Jialing's four biggest domestic competitors all have technical-cooperation agreements with Japanese makers, two with Suzuki Motor Co., one with Yamaha Motor Co. and one with Honda. Astronomical duty fees (120 percent) impede imports, although some analysts say that smuggled vehicles far outnumber legal ones.

Honda has four ventures with other Chinese motorcycle makers, which is a source of some friction at Jialing. "Honda's purpose is to limit our growth," Mr. Zhao said. "I fears we will grow too fast and challenge it with our lower labor costs in the export market."

But he was full of praise for Honda's technology, work ethic and management methods and said Jialing had much to learn from its Japanese partner. "We hope to continue our good cooperation with its own interests," he said. "Each company has its own interests."

Jialing, which still makes weapons in small quantities, is now hoping to list its stock. It has already issued 50 million yuan (\$5.9 million) in shares to its workers but has yet to receive permission to list on one of China's two stock exchanges.

Mr. Clough said the pressure on him to resign amounted to a disguised takeover bid. "I have not resigned, and I am not resigning," he said a day after Norman Davis, a BAT nominee on the ITC board, had asked Mr. Clough to quit, citing financial irregularities.

"Allegations of financial irregularities have never been discussed with me or the board," Mr. Clough said. "It is a deviant way of taking over a company. You throw out the chairman by raising false allegations, and institute your own board," said Mr. Clough, who has made proposals to enter the power industry.

BAT had earlier tried to raise its equity in ITC to 51 percent, a move reportedly rejected by Mr. Clough who has set sights on making it India's first multinational and on a Fortune 500 listing.

But BAT said it would vote against a diversification resolution at an extraordinary general meeting of ITC in Calcutta on Friday unless Mr. Clough resigned.

"BAT wishes the board of ITC to appoint a new chief executive as soon as possible," the chief executive of BAT, Martin Brightmore, said.

"We have reluctantly come to a decision

that ITC should not undertake new businesses, while K.L. Clough remains chairman of ITC," Mr. Boughton said. "This is not a decision we have taken lightly."

"BAT still supports the principle of ITC's entry into the power sector, but cannot agree to this going ahead while the company remains under Mr. Clough's leadership," the British company said. "Once Mr. Clough has resigned, BAT will vote in favor of the proposals."

BAT has also said it would like a chairman from ITC's existing management ranks, to prove that it did not want an expatriate chairman.

Mr. Clough said BAT could make a public offer to buy up a part of the 30 percent of the company's stock in public hands. "India is an open country. What is in the law is available to everybody," he said.

BAT has been an investor in ITC since 1910 and owned 100 percent of it until the 1960s, after which successive Indian governments forced it to gradually reduce its stake. Its shareholding contributed £25 million (\$39.5 million) to BAT's pretax profit of £1.81 billion in 1993.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Stock Slide Ends Hopes For Profit At Big 4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Acknowledging what the Nikkei 225 stock index's first crash below the 16,000 barrier in 2 years on Wednesday augured, the four leading Japanese securities firms on Thursday revised their sales forecasts to losses from profits for the year ending March 31.

Executives at the brokerage houses blamed the move on a decline in trading on Japanese stock markets. "The volume was a lot smaller than we originally expected," said Atsushi Saito, senior managing director at Nomura Securities Co. "So commissions fell below expectations."

The Nikkei stayed below the 16,000 level on Thursday, closing at 15,813.40, down 91.50 points.

Nomura said it expected a pretax loss of 35 billion yen (\$393 million), reversing its earlier estimate of a 70 billion yen profit. Nikko Securities Co. said it expected a pretax loss of 26 billion yen, after an earlier prediction of a 35 billion yen profit.

"The slow pace of the economic recovery and the strength of the yen have kept the market from reviving," said Masao Yuki, a Nikko vice president.

Yamaichi Securities Co., which had forecast a 14 billion yen pretax profit, said it now anticipated a loss of 65 billion yen, while Daiwa Securities Co. reversed its estimate of a 42 billion yen pretax profit to that of a 39 billion yen loss.

"We know we need to become even more efficient," said Hiromitsu Sogame, a vice president at Daiwa.

Shares in Nikko, Daiwa and Yamaichi all rose on the downgrades, while Nomura's shares were unchanged.

Slow economic recovery has hurt both Japanese businesses and individuals. Just as business profits have not grown as expected, individuals have seen a decline in the income they might have invested in stocks. A strong yen has made investing in Japanese companies less attractive because export revenue declines as the yen rises.

The four brokerage houses vowed to cut costs associated with wages, rent and the computer systems they used to keep track of the markets, though none mentioned possible layoffs. But some analysts said such an approach would not be enough to restore the brokerages to profitability.

"It is very clear that if this kind of trading volume persists, we are going to see some very severe cost cutting," said Brian Waterhouse, an analyst at James Capel & Co. (AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia

	Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,467.67	8,509.11	-0.49
Singapore	Straits Times	2,078.55	2,081.04	-0.12
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,890.90	1,892.40	-0.06
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,813.40	15,904.90	-0.58
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	957.05	959.20	-0.22
Bangkok	SET	1,208.13	1,210.13	-0.17
Seoul	Composite Index	947.27	941.77	+0.58
Taipei	Stock Market Index	8,441.85	8,479.01	-0.57
Manila	PSE	2,275.32	2,294.04	-0.82
Jakarta	Composite Index	426.25	425.92	+0.08
Wellington	NZSE-40	1,837.44	1,850.44	-0.67
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,293.77	3,367.65	-2.19

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

■ Sri Lanka Telecom's privatization will take place toward the end of this year, the country's privatization commission said. The commission said five other state ventures would be privatized first. Analysts said the decision showed that the government elected last year was interested in continuing the previous government's open-market policies.

■ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. estimated that its parent company net profit would total 59 billion yen (\$662.55 million) in the year ending on March 31, down from 73.03 billion yen for the previous year. A spokesman said the drop was due to the extraordinary losses it was likely to post as a result of the Kobe earthquake and the rise of the yen. The impact of the earthquake will be partly mitigated by a tax arrangement designed to help companies affected by natural disasters.

■ Nokia Corp. said it would set up two joint ventures in China: one based in Beijing will make portable telephones and another based in Guangzhou that will produce portable phone components.

■ China's deputy minister of finance, Zhang Youcai, announced a nine-month drive to determine the asset value of state enterprises and curb cheap sell-offs. The national investigation will be an "essential step" in strengthening the management of property owned by the state, he said.

■ China's Justice Ministry has approved the applications of 16 new foreign law firms to open offices in the country, the official China Daily reported. The current pool includes 41 firms.

■ Chinese evaded 20.4 billion yuan in taxes in 1994, up 26.2 percent from 1993, the Xinhua news agency said. Unpaid industrial and commercial taxes accounted for 61.6 percent of the total.

■ Airbus Industrie China, a subsidiary of the European consortium Airbus Industrie, hopes to sell 20 airliners to China annually over the next five years, officials said. Airbus, which is discussing the sale of A-320s to Sichuan Airlines, has received orders for 35 aircraft from China since 1985.

Reuters, AFP

Koreans Buy AT&T Rights

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — AT&T Corp. has agreed to sell computer processing technology and manufacturing rights to South Korea's a group of Korean companies.

Sales under the contract could reach \$50 million this year, AT&T said, and more than \$1 billion in the next five years.

In addition to the Seoul government, the buyers are Samsung Electronics Co., Hyundai Electronics Industries Co. and

AT&T said.

The agreement centers on the sale of a massively parallel processing system and related technology, AT&T said. Such systems greatly enhance the speed at which data are processed by allowing work to be split among many small units.

Under the agreement, the Korean buyers gain the right to develop their own processing system and will pay AT&T a royalty on any future sales of the processors.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, THE RIVIERA & MONACO

Appears on Page 4

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on Page 5

PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be advised, glorified and praised for ever. Amen. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Saint Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. Saint Joseph, helper of the infirm, pray for us. Amen. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us.

At the ITC Ltd., the tobacco company that is part-owned by BAT Industries PLC, traders said. BAT has asked the ITC chairman, Krishan Lal Clough, to resign, but he has refused.

The Bombay exchange had been closed since Monday after a broker on Friday failed to pay 200 million rupees (\$6.4 million) on a deal involving shares of M.S. Shoes East Ltd. He had undertaken to buy the stock in an alleged plot to rig a securities issue by the company.

The broker, R.S. Jhaveri, was

declared to be in default on Saturday. The bourse resumed business on Thursday after 69 brokers, who had sold the shares of the firm, M.S. Shoes East, to Mr. Jhaveri, were ordered to repurchase them in a settlement worked out by the exchange.

The M.S. Shoes East public issue, worth 4.28 billion rupees, failed after the Securities and Exchange Board of India had accused it of publishing misleading information to improve its corporate image.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

CAPITAL AVAILABLE

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Education Week

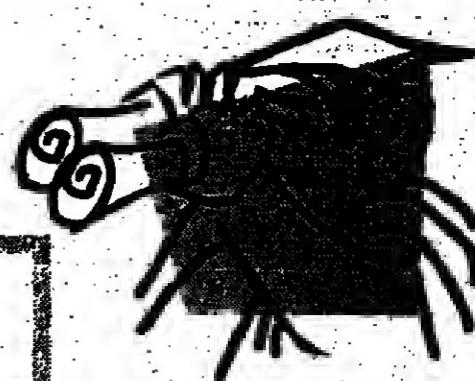
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN BELGIUM & THE NETHERLANDS

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FRIDAY



MISSION: EDUCATING THE NEW LEADERS

Business schools in Belgium and the Netherlands are teaching students to lead in a cross-cultural environment.

The trend toward globalization has created an increasing demand for managers who understand the challenges and opportunities of doing business across national boundaries.

Conducting just this kind of cross-border business has been a specialty of the Low Countries for centuries. The linguistic flair and international orientation of the Dutch and Belgians have made their major cities hubs of multinational activity.

As traditional ways of doing business merge, realign and disappear, business schools in the Low Countries are adapting their international MBA programs to

the educational needs of linguistic and cultural polyglots, global villagers with an understanding of the interdependence of the world's business economies.

No borders

With campuses in Antwerp, Brussels, The Hague and 13 other cities, the European University has long been accustomed to teaching students to think beyond their own national borders. Founded in Belgium in 1973, it offers

students working toward the MBA degree a mixture of European and American teaching methods and educational philosophies.

The curriculum is business-driven and based on real-life case studies, and aims to educate the future managers of multinational corporations as well as the leaders of small and medium-sized companies. The university's main objective is to enable students to thrive in the new cultural and organizational environments of the 21st century.

Learning by doing

With a network of 10 campuses in major European cities, including Brussels, the European Business School is yet another example of a flourishing "multinational" college.

Offering a four-year, full-time business education, the European Business School encourages "learning by doing" through its 13-month internship program, in which students keep in touch with the business world by working in a real company on real issues.

Established in association with Boston University in 1987, Vesalius College is the international undergraduate school of the Free University of Brussels (VUB) and offers bachelor's programs in business, economics and international affairs.

American approach

The college takes an American approach to tuition, characterized by close student-teacher interaction, small class sizes and continuous assessments. Vesalius's Master of Science in Management program offers

a broad-based management education with a strong focus on corporate strategy and international competition.

The college's Master of Arts in International Relations provides a thorough understanding of the world's economic and political systems.

Change is the norm

Located on the 140-acre estate of a 13th-century castle near Utrecht in the Netherlands, Nijenrode University's curriculum is based on the first principle of management: change is the norm. Encouraging students to practice continuous learning and development, Nijenrode focuses on post-graduate and executive education by offering degree programs for the International MBA, the Executive MBA, and the MSc in General Management and Accountancy.

"Nijenrode treats learning as an ongoing process for individuals and organizations," says President Neelie Kroes. "It creates a climate in which people can come to perceive change as their natural habitat and learn to discover the constant factors within this dynamic process."

International approach

The Netherlands Institute for MBA Studies (NIMBAS) is unique in its combination of international management education with environmental policy. Together with its academic partner, the University of Bradford Management Centre in Britain, NIMBAS offers innovative programs for MBA and MA degrees in International Marketing.

Designed to develop the conceptual and applied knowledge necessary in today's increasingly complex business environment, the institute's curriculum pro-

vides a comprehensive understanding of international marketing principles based on an interactive approach to actual business situations.

NIMBAS has four teaching locations in Europe: Utrecht, the Netherlands; the University of Bradford Management Centre in Britain; Rouen, France; and Lippstadt, Germany.

Dealing with diversity

The Amsterdam School of Business offers a Master of International Management program in conjunction with the Plymouth Business School in Britain. This intensive one-year course of study focuses on cultivating an ability to deal effectively with the cultural diversity of the international business

world. The program places a strong emphasis on putting business theory into practice through research projects addressing strategic issues in international trade.

For executives at the beginning or middle stages of their careers, the Amsterdam Institute of Finance offers intensive one- to four-week courses covering such topics as advanced corporate finance and portfolio management.

Keeping an open mind

Erasmus University's Rotterdam School of Management is noted around the world for its integrated curriculum, which aims to create cross-functional links between diverse areas of management.

Since management challenges are not always clearly defined, however, the university stresses what it calls "reflective professionalism," including the ability to keep an open mind to provocative new perspectives and unconventional solutions.

The objective of Erasmus University's international MBA program is to develop top international managers with a solid analytical competence across a broad spectrum of functional disciplines.

Working in groups is another essential element at Erasmus University. According to one student, "Team-work is emphasized because it is a realistic model for the way management

issues are handled in the business world."

A new breed

Students in the Hogeschool Holland's four-year European Business Administration program spend two years at a partner institution in their home country and two years at a partner institution abroad and receive a double degree. The other campuses are located in Britain, France and Finland.

The goal of the programs is to produce a "new breed of manager" who can solve complex business problems anywhere in Europe, who "thrives on challenges, has a command of languages and feels at home among diverse cultures."

James Geary

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QUALITY BUSINESS SCHOOLS ARE TOP PRIORITY

The Brussels-based European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD) aims to be "Europe's forum for information, networking, dialogue and cooperation on innovation and best practice in management development."

With a network encompassing some 300 member organizations and spanning more than 40 countries, the EFMD serves as a focal point for the dissemination of information on excellence, creativity and innovation in human resource development. EFMD members are culled from the world's top corporations, business schools and executive development

centers. Says Thomas Satelberger, an EFMD member and head of human resource development at Lufthansa: "The EFMD is a unique forum for networking and best practice in management development."

Members use this network – and the EFMD Annual General meeting – to share innovative ideas and practices in management education, training and development. The goal is to develop a distinctly European approach to management education. When they are not

breaking new conceptual ground, EFMD members take a hands-on approach to problem-solving. According to Roy Williams, an EFMD member and head of group learning and development at British Petroleum Company Plc., "We work on real issues, not theoretical."

We talk frankly, face to face, with people who actually do management and human resource development at the leading edge." The EFMD produces the quarterly journal Forum and a slew of other helpful publications like the

EFMD Guide to European Business Schools and Management Centers, the Guide to European Master's Degrees in Management, and the Catalogue of Worldwide Innovations in Management Development.

The organization also advocates a stronger partnership between educational institutions and management development specialists in the public and private sectors. As George Bain, principal of the London Business School and vice president of the EFMD, puts it: "EFMD members see quality in business schools as the number-one priority for the next decade." J.G.

"INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITERS: James Geary and Paul Reinshagen are based in Amsterdam. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mander.

TOMORROW'S SECTION IS ON "BUSINESS EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND."

OUR INTERNATIONAL MBA PROGRAMMES

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This 13-month programme, is for ambitious young managers who want to expand their international career opportunities. Admission requirements: a university-level degree or equivalent, at least two years of professional business experience and a determination to develop and learn in a team-oriented and multi-cultural environment.

For information, call Renée Vis, telephone: +31 3402 9107

Nijenrode University
THE NETHERLANDS BUSINESS SCHOOL

J.P. Min-VSD

HIGH GRADES FOR LOWLANDS

A survey of top high schools offering the International Baccalaureate degree.

As business becomes increasingly global in scope, businesspeople – and their families – must of necessity become increasingly mobile. In order to attract and retain foreign corporations and organizations, European cities must offer high-quality international elementary and secondary school education as an essential part of their infrastructure.

Demanding program
The International Baccalaureate (IB) degree, widely

and linguistically diverse city. The International School of Brussels (ISB) was established to provide an English-based American education to serve the needs of the corporate and diplomatic communities.

The school currently hosts students of some 55 different nationalities from nursery level through the 13th grade. The secondary school program offers the IB degree as well as the opportunity to work toward advanced placement exams.

Says ISB Director Richard P. Hall: "Each student's course of study is determined individually in order to prepare [him or her] to meet or exceed the standards required by universities around the world."

All faiths welcome
St. John's International School, also in Brussels, prepares students for the American high school diploma, the British GCE O-level examinations, advanced placement courses and the IB.

Founded in 1964 by the Faithful Companions of Jesus, the school accepts students of all faiths from nursery level through the 13th grade. St. John's has a well-developed extracurricular program that includes sports, music, drama and art. The campus houses two libraries, six science laboratories, three computer labs, two gymnasiums, three music rooms and a photography lab.

The British School of Brussels provides a British-style education in a Euro-

pian context to over 1,000 students between the ages of three and 18 years. The curriculum prepares students for the GCSE and A-level examinations and is supported by a well-resourced careers department.

In addition to a thriving extracurricular program, the British School attaches special importance to preparing students to live and work in an increasingly technology-oriented society. Computer literacy is encouraged throughout the curriculum.

U.S.-Japanese education
In the Netherlands, Rotterdam is the site of one of the most innovative projects in the field of multinational education. The American International School of Rotterdam and the Japanese School of Rotterdam have joined together to form the International Education Center (IEC), the first joint American-Japanese school project in Europe.

At the IEC, students from over 30 countries will take part in the fusion of progressive American educational methods with staunchly traditional Japanese mores. While the Japanese and American traditions will maintain their own cultural identities in literature, art and music, the curriculum is designed to show that the blending of different educational systems is inevitable as the "global village" becomes a reality.

East meets West
According to Robert L. Werner, director of the American International

considered to be the most enriching and demanding high school program in the world, was created to provide some uniformity to international secondary education. In addition to its academic requirements, the IB involves physical and artistic activities and community service.

Given the importance of foreign companies and international organizations to their economies, Belgium and the Netherlands have made the provision of high-quality English-language secondary school education a top priority.

As the international focal point of the European Union, Brussels is perhaps Europe's most culturally



European cities are offering high-quality international elementary and secondary school education in order to attract and retain foreign corporations and organizations.

School: "This meeting of East and West is very exciting. It makes sense to combine our resources and talents so that we are international in the real sense of the word."

The International School of The Hague, serving students between the ages of 11 and 19 years, aims to facilitate geographic and cultural

mobility and to promote cross-border understanding through shared academic experiences.

The school accomplishes this through its comprehensive IB program, which blends the specialization required in some national systems with the breadth preferred in others.

Founded some 30 years

ago, the International School of Amsterdam offers a curriculum that transcends national barriers.

Students between the ages of 11 and 16 years follow the IB Middle Years program in preparation for the IB diploma between the ages of 16 and 19.

In November, the school will be gearing up for a

move to a new purpose-built campus designed to accommodate 700 students. Says Margaret Armstrong-Law, the school's director: "Our aim is education for interna-

tional understanding. Here, you can see children hand-in-hand when their countries are at war. It's the way the world ought to be, in miniature."

J.G.

WHERE THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS IS PUBLIC PROPERTY

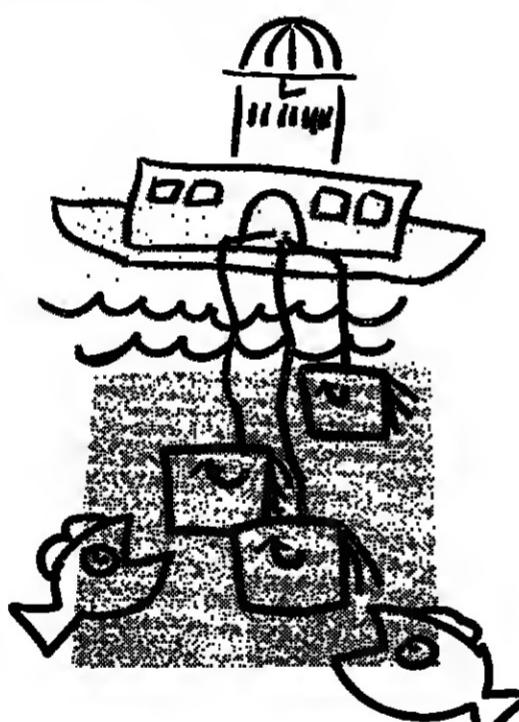
There is a long tradition of student exchanges between Dutch and foreign universities, and European exchange programs have increased in recent years.

For more than a decade, foreign students have been coming to the Technical University Delft to take courses that are not offered in their own countries. Disciplines such as Aviation and Space Technology, Mining Engineering and Petroleum Extraction, Civil Engineering and Electrotechnology (mainly telecommunications and microelectronics), and Building Technology attract great interest from foreigners.

The influx of students began about 10 years ago with the introduction of the European programs Erasmus and Commert, whose respective goals are to encourage the exchange of students among various European universities and to organize work experience for students in other European countries.

Both programs will soon alter in both name and form. In September 1996, Erasmus will become Socrates, and Commert will become Leonardo in December 1995. Socrates will encompass the initial aim of Erasmus – the exchange of students. The goal set for Leonardo is to expand local and regional university contacts with surrounding industry into transnational contacts with universities and businesses.

At present, the Technical University Delft sends about 200 students to other European universities and receives about 200 students under the Erasmus program. TU Delft has the largest number of foreign university students in the Netherlands.



According to Marietta Spiekerman and Boy Hendriksen of TU Delft's department of International Relations: "Apart from students in the latter phase of their studies who come to Delft via the European exchange programs, there are many more who arrive via other routes to take full degree courses, to graduate, hoping to gain a Delft engineering degree, to conduct research, to take up PhD studies or follow a postgraduate course."

The exchange programs have become so popular that TU Delft has started to document the courses most in demand among foreign students with the goal of inter-

nationalizing the course descriptions and making them available via Internet, so that prospective students anywhere in the world, together with their teachers, can check the requirements necessary to follow the courses.

The school has even developed a special method to teach Dutch to foreign students that within a few months allows motivated students with good study skills to develop a command of the language sufficient to follow lectures in Dutch.

Housing the influx of foreign students, researchers and teachers is always a challenge for a university. The Vrije Universiteit (Free University) of Amsterdam has come up with a unique solution. In the early 1980s, staff members of the VU Amsterdam gave pre-science courses to university entrance students in developing countries.

The Academy Industrial Design Eindhoven starts an English curriculum in

in September 1995.

For brochures or additional information:
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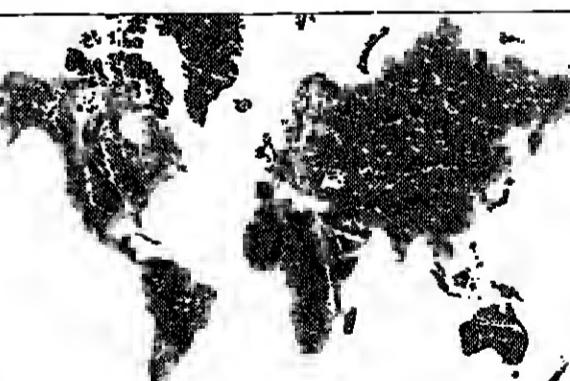
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SPORTS

Cantona Is Granted Bail After He Is Briefly Jailed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Manchester United star Eric Cantona was sentenced to two weeks in jail Thursday for assaulting a Crystal Palace fan during a soccer match Jan. 25, but the French striker was later released on bail pending appeal.

Cantona's United teammate, Paul Ince, pleaded innocent to assaulting another Palace fan and was ordered to stand trial on May 23.

Cantona was sentenced by Croydon magistrates after he pleaded guilty to common assault for his kung-fu-style kick on Crystal Palace fan Matthew Simmonds.

The magistrates rejected Cantona's bail application, but the higher Crown Court later freed him on £500 (\$800) bail. The court also said it would hear his appeal on March 31.

Maurice Watkins, a lawyer for Cantona and Manchester United, acknowledged it was possible the player's sentence could be increased at the appeals hearing.

The maximum sentence for common assault is six months imprisonment and a fine of as much as £5,000.

Cantona, who had been held in police cells for three hours

following his sentencing, emerged from the court building in mid-afternoon after his request for bail was granted.

As hordes of photographers, television crews and fans surrounded Cantona, six policemen flanked the player and led him into a nearby hotel. He made no comment.

Some fans cheered and chanted, "Eric is our king," while other onlookers shouted and called him "scum."

Cantona's jail sentence was announced after 30 minutes of deliberation by a panel of three magistrates panel headed by Jean Pearce.

"We have heard from your counsel that you deeply regret your actions," Pearce said. "We have taken this into account together with your previous good character and your guilty plea."

"You are a high-profile public figure with undoubted gifts and as such you are looked up to by many young people," she added. "For this reason, the only sentence that is appropriate for this offense is two weeks imprisonment, forthwith, immediately."

The player appeared stunned when the sentence was announced and there were gasps of astonishment from the pub-

lic gallery in the small courtroom.

Cantona, who had the sentence translated by an interpreter, gave a half smile but said nothing.

Gordon Taylor, president of the Professional Footballers' Association, accused the court of using double standards in sentencing Cantona.

"I was under the impression that everybody should be equal under the law, but it seems some are not equal, particularly a high-profile sportsman," Taylor said.

Earlier this month, Chelsea and England midfielder Dennis Wise was sentenced to three months in jail for assaulting a taxi driver. He was released on bail pending an appeal.

"We have heard from your counsel that you deeply regret your actions," Pearce said. "We have taken this into account together with your previous good character and your guilty plea."

"You are a high-profile public figure with undoubted gifts and as such you are looked up to by many young people," she added. "For this reason, the only sentence that is appropriate for this offense is two weeks imprisonment, forthwith, immediately."

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That's Jordan: Point a Minute

The Associated Press

Boston Garden was the site of many memorable performances by Michael Jordan. There was the 1986 playoff game in which he scored 63 points. And his 52 points in a 1988 regular-season game.

Still, his 27 points in 26 minutes at the Garden Wednesday night were notable simply because it was only his second game back in an NBA uniform.

"I was a little more relaxed. There wasn't as much fanfare as the first game," he said as the Bulls, with their 124-107 victory over the Celtics, won for the fourth time in their last five games.

While Jordan played the way fans remember him, the Celtics presented a portrait of the Reggie Lewis that their fans would like to remember.

His No. 35 was retired during a half-time ceremony that followed two weeks of conflicting newspaper reports over whether he used cocaine. But the emphasis was on his on- and off-court accomplishments in six years with the team before his death from heart failure in 1993.

Earlier, more of his friends had refuted the reports that Lewis used drugs.

Ken Giavaras, who played with him as a backup point guard at Northeastern University in 1986-87 and now runs a dry cleaning company in San Diego, said, "The team was an extremely hard-working team. I've been in a room with four or five people doing cocaine or four or five people smoking marijuana and never once did Reggie Lewis take part in any of it."

"There might have been different players on the squad that indulged in different things, but Reggie wasn't one of them," said Wes Fuller, who roomed with Lewis for four years at Northeastern. "It just wasn't in his makeup."

Jordan made 9 of 17 shots and all eight of his foul shots. He had 3 rebounds, 3 assists and 2 steals. His most eye-catching



Smart/Calif./Agence France Presse

Jordan, being fouled: "There wasn't as much fanfare as the first game."

ing pass came when he looked away and fed Pippen for a driving layup that made the score 53-39 with 4:29 left in the half.

"That typified my relationship with Scottie," Jordan said. "He knew where I was going to give him the ball."

Pippen got 18 points and Toni Kukoc 16 for Chicago, which led by at least 10 points throughout the last three quarters.

Jazz 103, Nuggets 91: Utah pulled into a tie with Phoenix for the best record in the Western Conference as Karl Malone scored 23 points and John Stockton got

12 of his 15 in the fourth period, when the Jazz outscored the Nuggets by 18-6 in the first seven minutes of the period.

Lakers 121, Trail Blazers 114: Los Angeles got Cedric Ceballos back from the injured list and got a career-high 32 points from Elden Campbell.

Ceballos, out 22 games with a torn ligament in his right thumb, had 11 points and six rebounds in 19 minutes. And Vlade Divac added 21 points and 10 rebounds as the Lakers won 40 games for the first time since 1991-92.

In the NIT, 2 Thrillers

The Associated Press

Travis Jackson made just one shot in the second half of Virginia Tech's NIT quarterfinal game against New Mexico State, and he would have been on the bench in the final minutes if a starter had not fouled out.

But it was the 6-foot, 8-inch center's 3-pointer from the corner with 1.9 seconds left that gave the host Hokies a 64-61 victory Wednesday night.

"I'm 3-for-3 from the corner," Jackson said. "That's a shot I like to take."

"If Travis had his druthers," said Virginia Tech's coach, Bill Foster, "he'd live outside the 3-point line."

Virginia Tech, 7-0 in NIT games at home and 14-1 in Cassell Coliseum this season, advances to New York for the semifinals Monday against the winner of the Washington State-Canisius game Thursday night.

Virginia Tech (23-10) squandered a 20-point lead in the second half against the Aggies (25-10), who used an aggressive press and driving baskets to get within range in the final six minutes.

Marquette 57, South Florida 50: Freshman reserve Aaron Hutchins provided the heroics in the third straight game, sinking a clutch 3-pointer in overtime and scoring 18 points as Marquette (20-11) advanced to the semifinals.

Chucky Atkins could have won it for South Florida (18-12) in regulation, but he missed the second of his 1-and-1 free throws with two seconds left and the score 43-all.

At Usery's Request, NLRB Delays Decision on Baseball

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — At the request of the special mediator Bill Usery Jr., the National Labor Relations Board delayed Thursday until next week its decision on whether to seek a preliminary injunction against major league baseball's owners.

The board's chairman, William Gould, didn't give a reason for the delay, but a source familiar with the deliberations said Usery telephoned Gould on Wednesday night and said he was hopeful of scheduling a negotiating session for this week. Usery, according to the source, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, also said that a decision to proceed with an injunction request would decrease his chances.

Gould said a decision would probably be made next week. But that makes it unlikely a judge would rule on an injunction request before the scheduled start of the season on April 2.

SIDELINES

Belgian-Dutch Bid Backed by UEFA

NYON, Switzerland — UEFA gave its backing Thursday to the joint bid by Belgium and the Netherlands to stage the European Championships in the year 2000.

UEFA said its championship committee "has expressed its full confidence in both associations and, in principle, supports their bid." The committee will recommend that the bid be approved by UEFA's executive board at its meeting July 14.

Moulard and Linhart Tied in Golf

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (AP) — Mark Moulard of Wales and Pedro Linhart of Spain shot 5-under-par 67 Thursday for the lead after the first round of the Balearic Open.

One shot back were Stephen Ames of Trinidad and Tobago, Gary Emerson of England and Jose Rozadilla of Spain.

For the Record

Davie Cooper, 39, the former Rangers star and Scotland international, died from a brain hemorrhage in Glasgow a day after collapsing while making a coaching video.

Nancy Kerrigan, 25, the U.S. figure skater, has become engaged to her manager, Jerry Solomon, 40, her mother said.

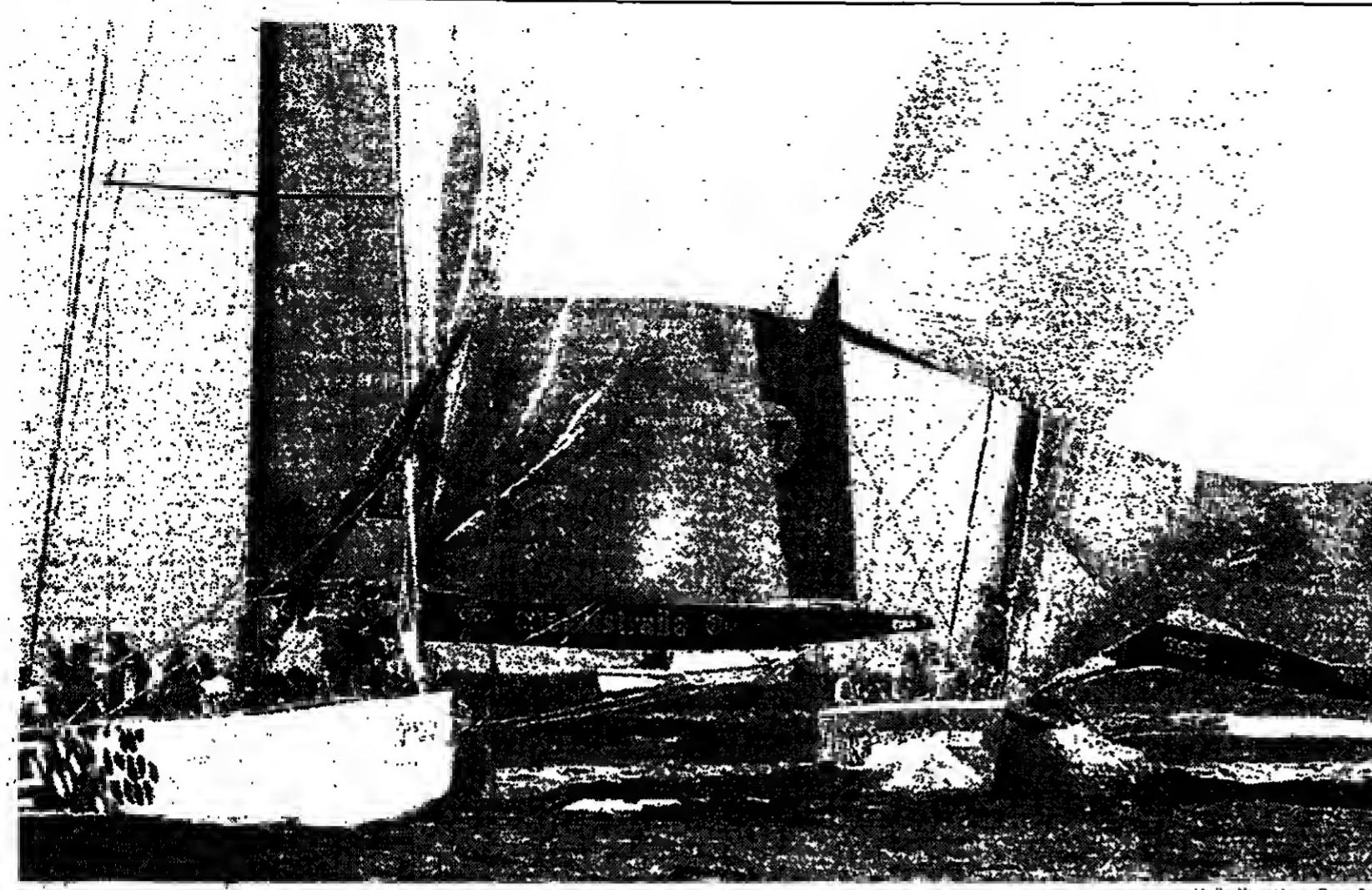
SCOREBOARD

	W	L	T	Pct.
ENGLISH FA CUP				
Wolves 1, Crystal Palace 4				
Manchester United 3, Arsenal 0				
Nottingham Forest 2, Chelsea 0				
Southampton 2, Newcastle 1				
Tottenham 0, Liverpool 0				
FRENCH FIRST DIVISION				
Monaco 1, Paris St. Germain 0				
Lyon 2, Montpellier 1				
Nantes 3, Le Havre 2				
Ajaccio 1, Reims 1				
Bordeaux 2, Saint Etienne 1				
Conques 0, Sochaux 0				
Metz 0, Martigues 0				
SPANISH CUP				
Real Madrid 0				
Valencia 4, Real Mallorca 0				
Rayo Vallecano 6, Sporting Gijon 1				
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
Dallas 37, Minnesota 29	37	27	260	17½
Minnesota 19, Atlanta 28	19	48	284	30
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Phoenix 49, San Antonio 21	49	18	231	9
Portland 46, Sacramento 45	46	25	415	13
Golden State 16, Denver 21	16	45	318	16½
Los Angeles 14, Dallas 27	14	54	206	35½
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
Dallas 37, Minnesota 29	37	27	260	17½
Minnesota 19, Atlanta 28	19	48	284	30
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
Dallas 37, Minnesota 29	37	27	260	17½
Minnesota 19, Atlanta 28	19	48	284	30
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
Dallas 37, Minnesota 29	37	27	260	17½
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Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
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Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
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Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	415	8
Dallas 37, Minnesota 29	37	27	260	17½
Minnesota 19, Atlanta 28	19	48	284	30
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Houston 40, Denver 35	40	25	41	

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INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS

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Black Magic I (right), closing at the leeward mark, forced oneAustralia to tack away for clear air on the fifth leg and won the race by 39 seconds.

It's a Great Day for Sailing For America's Cup Leaders

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — The measure of greatness in a racing sailboat is easy to test.

A poor boat, once behind, can get back in front only with luck. A good boat can sometimes come from behind to beat strong competition. A great boat will almost certainly come from behind and win, again and again.

Two of the America's Cup boats gave hints Wednesday of greatness by rolling past strong rivals to win tough, exciting, come-from-behind races in conditions where luck was not a big factor.

If what Young America did to Stars & Stripes on the defender course and what Team New Zealand did to oneAustralia on the challenger course are fair representations, those two boats will be seen together in the 29th Cup match in May.

In bright, moderately breezy weather after a wild storm the day before, Team New Zealand forged an abysmal start and found itself 1 minute, 4 seconds behind its toughest foe, oneAustralia, at the first turning mark. But the yacht came charging back at the lime-green boat from Melbourne and finally flicked away its rival on the next-to-last leg.

Team New Zealand's all-day assault looked concocted, as if the Kiwis were testing their ability to rally. The skipper, Russell Coutts, had a terrible, slow start, then on two occasions stepped away from close action when it looked as if he was about to overtake.

But, finally, on the last upwind leg, he put his black boat, undefeated on the water in 27 races, alongside oneAustralia in clear air.

"He's going up the elevator," said Peter Montgomery, commentator on TV New Zealand.

As if he had hit a magic switch, Coutts then passed the Australian entry and forced the green boat to tack away. A leg and a half later, New Zealand was walking to a 39-second win.

On the neighboring defender course, Kevin Mahaney's Young America had wound up on the wrong side of a wind shift on the first leg, rounded the first mark 45 seconds behind Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes, but came back to take the lead two legs later, then slowly ground down Conner's team and won by 28 seconds.

Both racers were too tight to call until near to the end, and the spectacle of nip-and-tuck battles between big boats separated by only 10 or 15 seconds on the glorious, sun-splashed and whitewater Pacific had spectators craft buzzing back and forth between the adjoining race courses.

"Today was the best boat race of the year," said Young America's mainsail trimmer, Andreas Joesenius. "It was awesome, a brawl. We took the gloves off and stood there bareknuckled. I don't think they held anything back. I know we had it."

Young America's syndicate chief, John Marshall, agreed: "An absolute food fight of a

race. For Stars & Stripes, it was tough. How do you cover a boat that's going faster?"

Mahaney's sleek Cup boat with the mermaid painted on the side finally outfoxed Conner's at the third turning mark, slid ahead by seven seconds and then hung on to lead around the fourth mark by only 12.

Meanwhile, Team New Zealand was rounding the third mark just 21 seconds behind oneAustralia, cutting the edge to 10 seconds as they bore down nose to tail at the fourth mark and finally squeaking by on the fifth and next-to-last leg.

"We had a little more pace and we just finally got around them," Coutts said. "I think they were as surprised as we were."

That is doubtful. Sailors know great boats when they see them, and they know the great-boat test: to come from behind and win, again and again.

In the other challenger race, NZL-39 handed Nippon its third straight loss, by 57 seconds, to take sole possession of second place in the Louis Vuitton Cup.

Team New Zealand leads the Vuitton Cup race with three points, followed by NZL-39 with two and oneAustralia and Nippon zero.

Young America is in first place in the Citizen Cup standings with four points, while Stars & Stripes remained tied with Mighty Mary with one point each.

Seles Turns Down King, Won't Play Next Matches For U.S. Fed Cup Team

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — Monica Seles has turned down a request to play for the U.S. Federation Cup team in its matches next month against Austria, the team's captain, Billie Jean King, said Thursday.

The U.S. team will include Martina Navratilova, who retired from the WTA tour last year, Lindsay Davenport, Gigi Fernandez and Mary Joe Fernandez.

"I talked to Monica last night," King said. "One of her dreams is to play Fed Cup, and to be in the Olympics, and she still loves tennis very much."

"She is practicing off and on. If she becomes more stable in her feelings about playing, I think she'll be back. I think deep down she probably does want to play again."

King said she had been wanting to talk with Seles ever since the young star left the WTA Tour after being stabbed in Germany nearly two years ago.

"It was a long process to get her to act," King, who declined to answer further questions about Seles.

Speculation had been building that the 21-year-old Seles would return to tennis this spring. Born in Yugoslavia, she now lives in Sarasota and became an American citizen a year ago, making her eligible for the U.S. Fed Cup and Olympic teams.

This year's Fed Cup format will be similar to the men's Davis Cup, with five matches per tie, but over two days instead of three. Other first-round matches: Bulgaria at Spain, Japan at Germany, and France at South Africa.

King had said earlier that she also planned to get in touch with Jennifer Capriati, the 1992 Olympic gold medalist, as part of her recruitment efforts.

Last year, Capriati agreed to be a Fed Cup alternate, but to be an eligible Olympian she must participate in the Fed Cup in 1995 or 1996. Seles must be available both years to qualify as an Olympian.

"I'll name her to the team if she wants to be on it, and Jennifer, too; my God, that would be great," said King, who already had a list of 10 available players for 1995 but has the discretion to expand or reduce that list.

Even if the U.S. team fails to pass the opening round of this three-part competition, it would play a consolation playoff round in July, and Seles could meet her on the Fed Cup farm team.

At the trial of the man who stabbed Seles, four witnesses testified Thursday that he appeared ready to strike again before he was overwhelmed.

The issue is crucial as the court in Hamburg tries to determine whether Ginter Parche intended to kill Seles or to only hurt her, as he claims.

Parche, 40, was convicted of causing grievous bodily harm in the first trial in October 1993. But because of his "highly abnormal personality" and diminished responsibility, he was given a suspended two-year sentence and went free.

Lawyers for Seles, who is a co-plaintiff, and the prosecution appealed and the case was sent to a higher court.

In a letter read to the court on the opening day of the retrial, Seles asked for "proper justice" and a stiffer sentence for Parche for "destroying my life."

A verdict is expected April 3. (AP, NYT)

Tyson Comes Out Saturday, and That Seems Certain

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Is he going straight home, or stopping first for a prayer?

Mike Tyson is being released from prison on Saturday, but not even the time of that much ballyhooed event is certain.

Friends and boxing associates say they believe the former heavyweight champion will head straight for his home in Ohio. But Muhammad Siddique, his spiritual adviser, says Tyson wants to recite Islamic prayers before leaving the Indiana Youth Center, where he has

been serving a six-year sentence for rape since 1992.

Siddique said he was planning an outdoor Islamic prayer service near the prison with several high-profile Muslims immediately after Tyson is released.

Tyson's adviser also said he was expecting the boxing great Muhammad Ali and W. D. Mohammed, son of Elijah Muhammed, who led the Nation of Islam for 40 years until his death in 1975, plus the Pittsburgh Steelers' former star Mel Blount and the former boxing champions Matthew Saad Mu-

hammad, Eddie Mustafa Muhammad and Qawi Dwight Braxton.

Siddique said Monday that Tyson's first stop after his release would be the nearby mosque of the Islamic Society of North America. But those plans had been scuttled, Siddique said Wednesday, and new plans were being made, which he would announce Thursday.

He said one option would be to hold the prayer at a cornfield near the prison.

The Reverend Charles Williams, president of the Indiana

Black Expo, said that after Tyson is released, he will be driven to Indianapolis International Airport and will fly home to Ohio.

"He's going to get in a car, get on a plane and go home," Williams said. "At this point, he's going home without any stops."

Phil Slavens, assistant superintendent of the Indiana Youth Center, said Tyson would be released between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M., and that the prison was trying to keep the release as routine as possible.

But that is unlikely. An estimated 100 to 150 members of the media are expected. Reporters from across the country and from Japan, Italy, Germany and England have sought credentials, a prison spokeswoman said.

Slavens said that no matter how many people show up, only a handful will be allowed to enter the prison and greet Tyson.

"There may be a whole train of cars, but only four can come in," he said.

The Comeback? It Depends on 'Where His Head Is'

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

CATSKILL, New York — The old gym above the police station in this Hudson Valley town is where Mike Tyson learned to box, where he studied under Cus D'Amato, where he trained under Kevin Rooney, where yellowed newspaper clippings filled the walls with his ascent to the world heavyweight title.

And if Tyson were to spunk Don King and return to Caiskill after his prison release on Saturday, Kevin Rooney would be waiting.

"If he walked in, I'd Vantage Point where his head was at," Rooney said. "I think I could sense if he really wanted it. Fighters are notorious liars. Not liars liars, but they're always trying to con you. If he was trying to con me, I'd sense it. Cus had a great saying, 'No matter what a person says, what they do in the end is what he once became. After four or five weeks of heavy sparring, I'd tell him, 'This is who I think you can beat now.'"

Many prisons have boxing rings and equipment, but the Indiana Youth Center doesn't.

"If he really wanted it again," Rooney said, "I wouldn't give him time off. He's had time off. Three years off. I'd put him on the floor, doing his exercises, punching the bags. If he did what I said, then I'd give him four, five weeks of heavy sparring. I'd look for his reflexes. I'd want to see what he remembered about the way he fought when he was with me."

They were together when Tyson unified the heavyweight title in 1987, but after Tyson knocked out Michael Spinks in 90 seconds in 1988, Rooney was out. King installed Jay Bright and Azron Snowell as trainers.

"Mike lost that connection to Cus," Rooney said. "When he fought Frank Bruno, he looked terrible. He got lucky with Truth Williams, then Buster Douglas gave him the beating of his life. Henry Tillman and Alex Stewart were nothing anyway, then he had two wins with Razor Ruddock, Razor Ruddock!"

Tyson was scheduled to challenge Evander Holyfield for the title in 1991 but a damaged rib postponed that bout. On March 24, 1992, he went to jail.

"Where's his mind been for three years? Nobody knows," Rooney said. "Everybody who says they've spoken to him, they don't know either. They'll know only by his actions. But if he wanted to become what he once became, after four or five weeks of heavy sparring, I'd tell him, 'This is who I think you can beat now.'"

For all of Riddick Bowe's shouting, George Foreman would be Tyson's bouzouki opponent. Foreman has the title and the marquee. Bowe has neither.

"Bowe's nothing," Rooney said. "I think Mike would go through Foreman, too. I'd probably get a couple of stiffies as tuneup fights for Mike, some guys in the top 20. There's a lot of stiffies in the top 20. But I wouldn't be afraid for him to fight Foreman the first fight."

Boxing financiers have suggested that a Foreman-Tyson match would guarantee each gladiator at least \$25 million.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 BBC competitor
4 Spills
6 Furry swimmers
14 Curtain

16 Business group
17 Depressions
18 Emergency processing
19 Antiperspirant's target

20 Best of all possible worlds
21 This may have been
22 K.G.B. predecessor
24 L.L. clock setting

25 —, Bravo, Charlie, ...
27 Like a bump on —

29 Boss's last words

32 Gull-like birds

35 Italian artist

Bartolomeo

40 Noticed

41 Humanoid

44 Frame part

45 Brian Bora's land

46 Makes hard to read

48 Noun after a verb: Abb.

51 Without a clue

54 Crochety folk

55 Took up residence

56 Mardi Gras mask

57 Hunter

58 Badge

59 Religious title

60 Improvisation in music

61 Educational org.

67 Ran into

68 Best of all

69 Possible worlds

70 Sophie's Choice role

71 Elgar's fellow

72 Iowa State's home

73 Surface for painting

74 Eightfold

75 Moët & Chandon

76 Hypocrite

77 Fates, e.g.

78 Troop encampment

79 First name in TV talk

80 Sound between Skye and Scotland

81 1973 news topic

82 Breezeway terminus

83 File subject

84 She is Sylvia in Broadway's "The Woman"

85 The rounds

86 1959 Fiestas hit

87 Popular sneaker

88 Coffee container

89 It may have broad shoulders

90 Sailing girl

91 Five-time Presidential candidate

OBSERVER

Not Required Reading

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — If you are fed up with the Puritan tyranny over modern America, boy, have I got a book for you!

"Endangered Pleasures" is the title. It is by Barbara Holland, and its underlying philosophical question is, "If the carefully lived life is so good for you, how come the people living it spend so much time thinking about death?"

Holland shamelessly advocates all the pleasures that have fallen into low repute since modern Puritanism cast its pall over the country. These include martinis, breakfast, wood fires, real coffee, loafing, lunching with lovers — as opposed to big shots — and doing your own gardening, among others.

"Joy has been leaking out of our lives," she writes. "We have let the New Puritans take over, spreading a layer of foreboding across the land until even ignorant small children rarely laugh anymore. Pain has become nobler than pleasure; work, however foolish or futile, nobler than play; and denying ourselves even the most harmless delights marks the suitably somber outlook on life."

As hefted a writer whose cause is to save life's pleasures from the fate of the elm and the dodo, Holland makes her case with a light touch and a refusal to speak solemnly of anyone, even those grimnest of gloom-spreaders, the smoke police.

"Besides the human comradeship, the cigarettes themselves were company," she writes. "They're no longer a legitimate pleasure, but they were a pleasure once. We may have been stupid to smoke, but we didn't smoke from sheer stupidity; we smoked because we liked it."

I read her book during a re-

cent vacation which provided a rare opportunity to read for the pure pleasure of reading. It's odd but true about the newspaper business that while it encourages a lot of reading, most of this reading is either not worth doing or not much fun.

In the not-worth-doing category are the bales of junk every journalist has to read to keep in touch with the same junky world his readers are so touch with.

The not-much-fun category may include some pretty good books. However, these are usually read, like the junk, to keep you in touch with the world or to please a friend or publisher.

□

Given the rare luxury of time to read for pure pleasure, what did I haul home from the library but a collection of short novels by Ivan Turgenev and some stories by Gustave Flaubert.

Well, since it was a vacation, Flaubert and Turgenev were not "required reading." Their books could be opened, scanned, then taken or left. I opened them and was bewitched.

Flaubert's story "A Simple Heart," familiar to all literary family, I take it, though new to me, moved me to tears. Turgenev's "Smoke" and "Fathers and Sons," familiar to high-school society, but not to me, were lessons in the art of the novel.

The effectiveness of their square, upright 19th-century structure made you realize how badly today's novels suffer from their authors' crazed hunger for movie sales, which makes their books read like screenplays.

Back from vacation, the junk has piled up: truckloads of magazine ravings about Newt Gingrich and the next elections, a dozen books of "required reading," the usual novels dying to be movies.

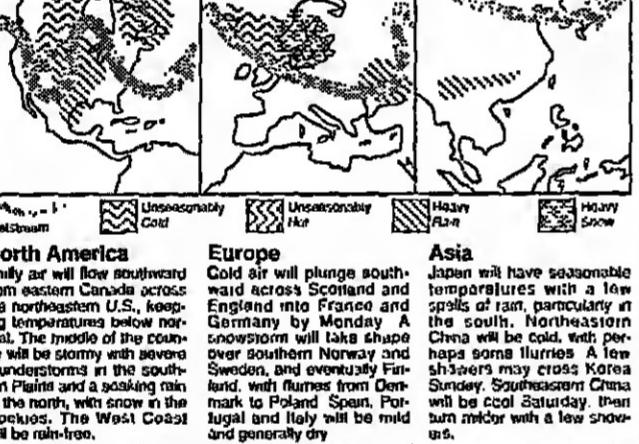
So reading becomes another endangered pleasure.

New York Times Service

WEATHER

Europe										
	Today		Tomorrow		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	High	Low	Wind	Wind	High	Low	Wind	Wind	High	Low
Austria	10.05	8.41	SW 15°	15°	10.05	8.41	SW 15°	15°	10.05	8.41
Belgium	11.52	8.43	PC	SW 15°	11.52	8.44	PC	SW 15°	11.52	8.44
Bulgaria	10.20	7.35	SW 15°	15°	10.20	7.35	SW 15°	15°	10.20	7.35
Croatia	10.04	6.48	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Czech Republic	10.07	7.44	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Denmark	9.48	7.04	SW	15°	10.52	7.04	SW	15°	10.52	7.04
Finland	14.67	8.43	PC	SW 15°	11.02	8.25	PC	SW 15°	11.02	8.25
France	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Greece	7.44	5.25	SW	15°	8.25	5.25	SW	15°	8.25	5.25
Iceland	10.54	12.93	SW	15°	10.96	12.53	SW	15°	10.96	12.53
Ireland	8.49	5.41	SW	15°	10.44	5.25	SW	15°	10.44	5.25
Italy	15.93	8.41	SW	15°	18.84	8.41	SW	15°	18.84	8.41
Latvia	10.27	7.35	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Lithuania	10.59	7.35	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Malta	1.74	0.42	SW	15°	2.72	0.42	SW	15°	2.72	0.42
Macedonia	10.27	7.35	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Moldova	25.77	18.64	SW	15°	26.73	18.54	SW	15°	26.73	18.54
Norway	18.64	12.53	SW	15°	19.64	12.53	SW	15°	19.64	12.53
Poland	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Portugal	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Russia	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Slovenia	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Spain	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Switzerland	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Ukraine	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Yugoslavia	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Zambia	10.21	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42	SW	15°	11.02	7.42
Oceania	22.71	14.57	pc	21.71	14.65	pc	22.71	14.57	pc	22.71
Sri Lanka	23.73	14.57	s	24.73	15.61	s	23.73	14.57	s	23.73

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Legend: ☰ sunny, ☱ partly cloudy, ☲ cloudy, ☳ thunderstorms, ☴ rain, ☵ snow, ☶ sleet, ☷ drizzle. ☸ hoarfrost. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

North America										
	Today		Tomorrow		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	High	Low	Wind	Wind	High	Low	Wind	Wind	High	Low
Canada	25.77	15.61	SW	15°	25.94	15.60	SW	15°	25.94	15.60
Caribbean	26.92	18.54	SW	15°	26.92	18.54	SW	15°	26.92	18.54
Central America	23.73	19.05	SW	15°	23.73	17.82	SW	15°	23.73	17.82
Mexico	23.73	19.05	SW	15°	23.73	17.82	SW	15°	23.73	17.82
United States	26.92	21.73	SW	15°	26.92	21.73	SW	15°	26.92	21.73
Alaska	4.92	1.29	SW	15°	5.01	1.29	SW	15°	5.01	1.29
Hawaii	24.68	19.44	SW	15°	24.68	19.44	SW	15°	24.68	19.44
Argentina	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Bolivia	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Brazil	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Chile	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Ecuador	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Peru	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Uruguay	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25
Venezuela	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25	SW	15°	21.05	13.25

Legend: ☰ sunny, ☱ partly cloudy, ☲ cloudy, ☳ thunderstorms, ☴ rain, ☵ snow, ☶ sleet, ☷ drizzle. ☸ hoarfrost. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

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Legend: ☰ sunny, ☱ partly cloudy, ☲ cloudy, ☳ thunderstorms, ☴ rain, ☵ snow,